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CONTENTS

	Page
Congressional Boxscore	ii
Floor Action	961
Political Notes	966
Pressures On Congress	970
Around The Capitol	972
Presidential Report	974
Public Laws — Bills Introduced	977
Committee Roundup	981
Senate Vote Charts	986
What's Ahead	iii
Week In Congress	iv

Democratic Policy Dispute

- Poll of Party Leaders Page 966
- Current Developments Page 967

16 Presidential Primaries Planned

Page 969

Humphrey Candidacy Announced

Page 968

Action on Legislation

	Page
TVA Financing	961
Defense Appropriation	962
Public Works Funds	963
D.C. Home Rule	964
Inter-American Bank	965
Civil Rights	983
Health Insurance for Aged	983

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of July 17, 1959

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	64	34	0
HOUSE	282	153	1

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59		Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/24/59	
Omnibus Housing (S 57)	Reported 2/27/59	Passed 5/21/59	Reported 2/4/59	Passed 2/5/59	Vetoed 7/7/59
Airport Construction (S 1)	Reported 3/2/59	Passed 3/19/59	Reported 2/5/59	Passed 2/6/59	P. L. 86-72 6/29/59
Hawaii Statehood (S 50)	Reported 2/12/59	Passed 3/12/59	Reported 3/5/59	Passed 3/11/59	P. L. 86-3 3/18/59
Federal Education Aid (S 2) (HR 22)	Reported 6/8/59		Hearings Completed		
Labor Reform (S 1555) (HR 3028, 3540, 4473)	Hearings Completed		Reported 4/14/59	Passed 4/25/59	
Minimum Wage (S 1046)			Hearings Completed		
Unemployment Compensation (S 791) (HR 7177)	Hearings Completed				
REA Loan Authority (S 144)	Reported 3/20/59	Passed 4/15/59	Reported 3/24/59	Passed 4/8/59	Vetoed 4/27/59
Supreme Court Powers (S 3) (HR 3)	Reported 6/2/59	Passed 6/24/59	Hearings Completed		
Civil Rights (S 2391) (HR 3147)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed		
Draft Extension (HR 2260)	Reported 2/2/59	Passed 2/5/59	Reported 3/9/59	Passed 3/11/59	P. L. 86-4 3/23/59
Wheat Program (S 1968) (HR 7246)	Reported 5/25/59	Passed 6/12/59	Reported 5/18/59	Passed 5/22/59	Vetoed 6/25/59
Passports (S 2287, 2315) (HR 55)			Hearings Underway		
Mutual Security Program (S 1451) (HR 7500)	Reported 6/5/59	Passed 6/18/59	Reported 6/22/59	Passed 7/8/59	In Conference
World Bank, Monetary Fund (S 1094)	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/25/59	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/19/59	P. L. 86-48 6/17/59
Life Insurance Taxes (HR 4245)	Reported 2/13/59	Passed 2/18/59	Reported 5/14/59	Passed 5/19/59	P. L. 86-69 6/25/59
Bond Interest Rates	Hearings Completed				
Debt Limit Increase (HR 7749)	Reported 6/16/59	Passed 6/18/59	Reported 6/25/59	Passed 6/25/59	P. L. 86-74 6/30/59
Corporate, Excise Taxes (HR 7523)	Reported 6/4/59	Passed 6/8/59	Reported 6/24/59	Passed 6/25/59	P. L. 86-75 6/30/59
Postal Rate Increase (S 1923)					
Highway Financing					
TVA Revenue Bonds (S 931) (HR 3460)	Reported 4/14/59	Passed 5/7/59	Reported 7/2/59	Passed 7/9/59	
Farm Surplus Disposal (S 1748)	Hearings Underway		Approved 7/14/59		

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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TVA REVENUE BONDS

The Senate July 9 passed by voice vote and returned to the House a bill (HR 3460) authorizing the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue up to \$750 million worth of bonds to finance the expansion and improvement of its power facilities. Passage was preceded by a lengthy debate which culminated in a motion by Sen. Norris Cotton (R N.H.) to send the bill back to the Public Works Committee. The Senate rejected the motion by a 17-73 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 986)

Rep. Clifford Davis (D Tenn.), on behalf of the House Public Works Committee, July 14 sought unanimous consent of the House to agree to the Senate version of the bill. An objection by Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) blocked the move and Davis said he would ask the Rules Committee to report out a resolution under which the House, by majority vote, could agree to the Senate's bill.

Much of the Senate controversy surrounding HR 3460 stemmed from the efforts of a group of Senators from states outside the TVA area to tighten a provision establishing geographical limitations on the territory served by low-cost TVA power. At the outset of debate the bill's floor manager, Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), agreed to incorporate into the bill as a committee amendment a provision limiting expansion of the TVA service area to a five-mile strip around the periphery of the existing service area. The amendment, co-sponsored by Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) and Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.), also specified that TVA expansion in any one state could not exceed 500 square miles.

Objection was registered by Senators from states partially within the TVA transmission area. The opposition was led by John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), who offered an amendment to replace the Talmadge-Randolph proposal with the milder language initially approved by the Public Works Committee. He said that by adopting the tighter restrictions on expansion, the Senate would render ineffectual the "yardstick" TVA had provided for measuring power rates and that private utility companies near the TVA area would be able to exert monopolistic powers over their customers.

Kerr, despite his "complete agreement" with the Cooper amendment, successfully urged the Senate to vote it down. "It is my conviction," he said, "that if the bill is to be passed by the Congress (so) that it will have a substantial chance of approval by the President, it must contain the language of the Talmadge-Randolph amendment."

Although President Eisenhower in his last five budget messages had asked Congress to enact legislation providing for TVA self-financing through revenue bonds, the Administration opposed HR 3460 because it failed to make projects financed by proceeds from the bonds subject to Budget Bureau control. An amendment offered by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and rejected by voice vote would have given TVA construction projects cleared by the Budget Bureau and recommended by the President priority over projects recommended by TVA's Board of Directors.

The President, asked at his press conference July 15 for his opinion of the bill, said it had two "serious

defects" -- failure to include "a proper restriction on the expansion" of TVA and to provide for financing "through the budgetary process." (See p. 974)

BACKGROUND -- As passed by the House May 7, HR 3460 included a provision limiting TVA's service area to that territory served by the Authority on July 1, 1957. As originally reported by the Senate Public Works Committee June 23 (S Rept 426), the territorial limitation was liberalized to allow TVA to expand its 1957 area by 2½ percent or 2,000 square miles, whichever was smaller. (Weekly Report p. 858)

The bill was recommitted to the Public Works Committee in order to permit two Committee members -- Randolph and Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) -- to submit their dissenting views. A new report was filed July 2 (S Rept 470).

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 3460:

Authorized TVA to issue up to \$750 million worth of bonds to finance the construction, acquisition, enlargement, improvement or replacement of facilities needed for the generation or transmission of electric power.

Provided that the TVA board's power construction program would be submitted to Congress in the annual Federal budget, together with the President's recommendations, if any, and that Congress then would have 90 days to modify the TVA board's program by concurrent resolution; if Congress did not act within that time, the proposed construction could begin (the first power project was exempted from this requirement).

Specified that the principal and interest on the bonds would be secured solely by the sale of TVA power and that the bonds would not be obligations of or guaranteed by the U.S. Government.

Set a 50-year maturity on the bonds and authorized the TVA board to set all other terms.

Directed TVA to notify the Secretary of the Treasury at least 15 days before the sale of any bonds; if the Secretary did not approve the timing of the bond issue and the interest rates on the bonds within seven days, TVA could then sell up to \$150 million worth of interim obligations to the Treasury at current terms; if no agreement on the bond issue had been reached in eight months, TVA could then go ahead with the issue without the Secretary's approval, using the proceeds to retire the interim obligations to the Treasury.

Provided for repayment by TVA of funds previously appropriated by Congress on the following basis: \$10 million yearly for the first five fiscal years beginning in fiscal 1961, \$15 million for each of the next five fiscal years and \$20 million yearly after that until \$1 billion had been repaid to the Treasury.

Required TVA to fix rates of power sales sufficient to cover all expenses plus an additional margin of profit to be determined by the TVA Board of Directors.

Limited any expansion of the area served by TVA on July 1, 1957 (about 80,000 square miles) to 2½ percent or 2,000 square miles, whichever was smaller, with the following specifications:

Expansion would not be permitted more than five miles beyond the boundaries of the 1957 area;

Power could not be sold, without specific Congressional authorization, to any city not currently served which had its own power distribution system on July 1, 1957 and a population of over 10,000 or to any other city with a population in excess of 5,000;

Expansion in any one state would be limited to 500 square miles and would be prohibited in any state not currently served by TVA;

Specific exemptions from the preceding conditions were made for the cities of Paducah, Princeton, Glasgow, Fulton, Monticello and Hickman in Kentucky, Chickamauga and Ringgold in Georgia, Dyersburg, Covington, Oak Ridge and South Fulton in Tennessee and for the East Mississippi Electric Power Assn. in Mississippi.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Increase from 10 to 15 days the time of notice to the Secretary of Treasury before the sale of bonds and from three to seven days the period during which the Secretary may approve the issue; July 9. Voice.

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Add to the list of communities outside the TVA service area but still eligible to receive TVA power the city of Hickman, Ky.; July 9. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Cooper -- Delete from the territorial limitation provision the specification restricting expansion of the TVA service area to a five-mile periphery; July 9. Voice.

Robert C. Byrd (D W.Va.) -- Require Congressional approval of TVA's construction program before a new power project could be begun; July 9. Voice

Dirksen -- Provide that the President's budget recommendations on TVA power construction (instead of the TVA board's proposals) would be deemed approved if Congress did not modify them within 90 days; July 9. Voice.

DEBATE -- July 9 -- Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- "The purpose of the (Dirksen) amendment is to transfer from the (TVA) Corporation to the President the power to make recommendations on which Congress shall act, if it sees fit to do so."

Dirksen -- Urged adoption of his amendment because "in a free government the best philosophy that can be followed is first to make it as hard as possible for the bureau heads and others to get money out of the Federal Treasury and, when they get it, to make it as difficult to spend as possible...."

Cooper -- The effect of Dirksen's amendment "would be to have the Congress pass on every facility to be constructed during the next five years.... It would place the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress in the business of managing TVA."

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- The bill will "recapture for the Congress some powers over the TVA which it does not have today."

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- The limitation on expansion of TVA "is a more than reasonable concession to private power interests who have expressed an unfounded fear that TVA would put them out of business."

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- The bill gives the TVA area "the customary preferred treatment...denied to the rest of the United States."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 12 -- Minority Leader Dirksen expressed hope that President Eisenhower would veto HR 3460 because it lacked proper budgetary control. "If I were President," he said, "I'd reach for the biggest blue pencil there was and say, 'This is not for me.'"

DEFENSE APPROPRIATION

The Senate July 14 passed, by a 90-0 roll-call vote, an amended bill (HR 7454) appropriating \$39,594,339,000 in fiscal 1960 for the Department of Defense. The total, which had been recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee, was \$346,139,000 over the President's January budget request and \$208,901,000 over a request submitted separately to the Committee by the Defense Department. The Senate voted \$746 million more than was provided by the House. (For voting, see chart p. 987)

Before passing the bill, the Senate rejected, on a 46-46 tie vote, an amendment to reduce from \$100 million to \$80 million funds earmarked for Military Air Transport Service hire of supplementary commercial air carriers. Although Vice President Richard M. Nixon was present in the Senate chamber, he made no move to cast a tie-breaking vote.

Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), floor manager of the bill, was sustained in a point of order against an amendment offered by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.). The amendment, overruled because it was legislation in an appropriation bill, would have earmarked \$500,000 for the State and Defense Departments to contract jointly for special studies on disarmament and weapons control.

In a July 13 roll-call vote, the Senate rejected, 43-48, an amendment by Stuart Symington (D Mo.) to provide an additional \$233.9 million for Army procurement and modernization of combat equipment.

An amendment to eliminate a \$380 million appropriation for a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, offered July 14 by William Proxmire (D Wis.), was rejected by voice vote. The Administration had requested \$260 million for a conventional carrier. The House did not provide funds for either type but instead added \$255.3 million for anti-submarine warfare capabilities.

BACKGROUND -- The House June 3 passed the fiscal 1960 defense appropriation bill, carrying \$38,848,339,000. (Weekly Report p. 759)

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported HR 7454 (S Rept 476), July 7 with funds totaling \$39,594,339,000. (For major differences between the two versions, see Weekly Report p. 953)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to conference with the House, HR 7454 provided:

Army	\$ 9,428,505,000
Navy	11,262,503,000
Air Force	17,530,106,000
Office, Secretary of Defense	1,373,225,000
TOTAL	\$39,594,339,000

The bill also:

Set mandatory minimum strengths of the Marine Corps at 200,000, the Army Reserve at 300,000 and the Army National Guard at 400,000, and provided that 44,000 of the Army Reserve personnel must take the six-month training program.

Provided that the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Budget Bureau, could transfer up to 10 percent of funds for missile systems or continental air defense programs to any ballistic missile program or nonballistic strategic or tactical missile program, except the Nike-Ajax, Nike-Hercules or Bomarc programs.

Authorized \$450 million for military personnel, to be derived by transfers from service stock funds.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) -- Require that 44,000 of the Army Reserve's personnel strength of 300,000 take the six-month training program; July 13. Voice vote.

Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- Permit the Military Air Transport Service to hire licensed air carriers that have equipment qualified for the Civil Reserve Air Fleet; July 14. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Stuart Symington (D Mo.), as modified by John A. Carroll (D Colo.) -- Increase by \$233.9 million -- from \$1,450,000,000 to \$1,683,900,000 -- funds for procurement of Army equipment and missiles and designate \$453 million of the total for modernization of Army combat equipment; July 13. Roll call, 43-48.

Thurmond -- Reduce from \$100 million to \$80 million funds earmarked for MATS hire of commercial air carriers; July 14. Roll call, 46-46.

William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Eliminate the \$380 million item for construction of a nuclear-powered airplane carrier; July 14. Voice.

DEBATE -- July 13 -- Symington -- All experts agree that the Administration's defense program "will result in tremendous duplication and waste." It is time for Congress to force the Administration to reorganize its defense in recognition of the nuclear age. "We should appropriate on the basis of function to be performed, rather than on some predetermined split of a given amount between the services."

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Explained that the Appropriations Committee had provided for a \$380 million nuclear-powered aircraft carrier because in testimony Defense Department witnesses gave higher priority to a carrier than to antisubmarine projects voted by the House.

Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) -- Although the bill provides too little money, if Congress goes too far over the budget estimates "such funds are most likely to be frozen" by the Administration.

July 14 -- Proxmire -- In support of his amendment to delete funds for the aircraft carrier, he said that by 1965, when the proposed carrier would join the fleet, it would be obsolete in this "age of intercontinental and intermediate range ballistic missiles."

PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS

The Senate July 9, by an 82-7 roll-call vote, passed and sent to conference an amended fiscal 1960 appropriation bill (HR 7509) providing \$1,256,836,300 in public works funds, principally for the Army's Corps of Engineers. The total was \$80,159,300 more than Administration requests and \$79,659,300 more than the House voted June 9. The Senate rejected, by a 17-72 roll-call vote, a motion by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) to recommit the bill and report it back with reductions bringing the total to the \$1,176,677,000 recommended by the President. (For voting, see chart p. 986)

The Senate accepted without change the recommendations of its Appropriations Committee and rejected, as had the House, the President's request for "no new starts" in natural resources programs. The House and Senate bills together authorized a total of 139 new planning and construction programs. The Senate added 62 unbudgeted projects to the 68 voted by the House for the Army's Corps of Engineers. It approved six of the seven unbudgeted

reclamation projects voted by the House and added three more. The Engineers' items included 26 new construction projects, 32 new planning projects and resumption of construction on four projects. Seven of the nine reclamation projects were new. (Weekly Report p. 797)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Appropriations Committee July 8 reported HR 7509 (S Rept 486) and said there was urgent need for "adequate appropriations" to develop natural resources "in keeping with the exploding population growth of the United States." The report said 40 Army construction projects would be completed with budget-recommended funds and that it was "essential therefore that some new starts be added each year." It said new construction starts in the House and Senate bills together involved a future commitment of \$647,755,000, and that since this was less than one year's construction at the going rate, "it is apparent that the Committee has been conservative in their recommendation."

The Committee increased by \$51.2 million House-voted funds for Army construction and by \$13.9 million House-voted funds for reclamation projects. For reclamation, the Senate disallowed \$1 million for the East Bench, Mont., unit of the Missouri River basin project in view of its approval of a \$3 million program for the state's Yellowstone Dam. It also provided \$2.4 million for planning and construction of Trinity Dam power facilities, part of California's Central Valley project, and \$1 million for construction on the Curecanti project in Colorado.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7509 appropriated:

Army Department	
Quartermaster Corps	\$ 9,194,000
Engineers Corps	932,468,800
Interior Department	
Reclamation Bureau	263,872,500
Bonneville Power Administration	32,250,000
Secretary's Office	2,765,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	16,286,000
TOTAL	\$1,256,836,300

DEBATE -- July 9 -- Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- As a result of the reclamation provisions, 73,000 acres would receive a full supply of water during fiscal 1960 and an additional 67,000 acres would get supplemental water.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Opposed bringing new acreage into production "to produce commodities of which we have an overabundance."

Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- "Irrigated lands do not grow surplus crops."

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Supported Williams' recommitment motion and said it would "be better for these projects to be started in a period of economic recession... rather than in a period of economic revival."

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Expressed appreciation that funds were included for Federal construction of power facilities at the Trinity River so that opposition to the project "may be frustrated."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee scheduled a hearing for July 24 on two Administration-supported bills (HR 5499, 5521) providing for joint development of water power on the Trinity River by the Federal Government and Pacific Gas and Electric Co. (1958 Weekly Report p. 1191)

D.C. HOME RULE

The Senate July 15, by voice vote, passed and sent to the House a bill (S 1681) to provide for an elected mayor, city council and non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia. S 1681 would give the District its first opportunity for self-government since 1874, abolish the existing Board of Commissioners, whose three members are appointed by the President, and relieve Congress of the job of legislating for the District.

It was the fifth home-rule bill passed by the Senate since 1949. The House has never acted on the Senate bills.

The Senate rejected, by a roll-call vote of 15-80, an amendment in the form of a substitute bill (S J Res 60) proposing a constitutional amendment to give the residents of the District the right to vote in Presidential elections and send three voting delegates to the House of Representatives. (For voting, see chart p. 987) The amendment was offered by Francis Case (R S.D.), who said "the only way in which the District residents can have real home rule is for them to have some (voting) representation in the Congress." Case also said his amendment would stand a better chance of approval by the House Judiciary Committee than would a home-rule bill before the House District Committee.

BACKGROUND -- S 1681 was reported (S Rept 477) July 7 by the Senate District Affairs Committee. (Weekly Report p. 952 and Editorial Research Reports, July 10, 1959) The President in his budget message Jan. 19 repeated his request for D.C. home rule.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 1681: Provided for an elected mayor and nine-member council to exercise municipal authority in the District. Provided for an elected non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives.

Gave the council local legislative power including the authority to tax and borrow money, subject to certain restrictions and the overriding power of Congress to repeal, amend or initiate local legislation and to modify or revoke the charter itself.

Transferred to the council the functions of the Board of Commissioners, which would be abolished.

Provided the council with the authority to select the type of school administration.

Permitted the electorate to propose legislation and reject any enacted by the council, through initiative and referendum, and to recall any elective officer of the District.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Case -- Substitute for the bill a proposed constitutional amendment to give the citizens of the District the opportunity to vote in Presidential elections; July 15. Roll call, 15-80.

DEBATE -- July 15 -- J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) -- S 1681 "represents the cumulative thinking of the members of the Senate District of Columbia Committee, other members of the Senate and innumerable local residents who have testified on the bill.... I stand today to urge the adoption of this form of home rule."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "The people of Washington, just as the people of any other American city, should have the right to be governed by officials of their own choosing. This right is indeed basic and fundamental under our philosophy of government."

D.C. APPROPRIATION

The House and Senate July 14 approved by voice votes the conference report on an amended bill (HR 5676) that provided a \$241,289,076 fiscal 1960 budget for the government of the District of Columbia and included \$27,218,000 in Federal payments. The total was \$4,700,924 less than Administration requests, \$4,102,694 more than the House voted March 16 and \$413,326 less than the Senate voted May 28. As sent to the White House, the bill also included \$34,300,000 in loan authorizations, with \$20 million earmarked for the District's first general bond borrowing program for increased public building. Remaining funds are financed from D.C. revenues. (Weekly Report p. 760)

BACKGROUND -- House-Senate conferees in their July 8 report (H Rept 639) agreed on the \$25 million Federal payment for the D.C. general fund voted by the House, instead of the \$27,133,000 voted by the Senate or the \$32 million -- the authorized annual ceiling -- requested by the Administration. Most of the increases over House recommendations for D.C. expenditures were to cover pay increases and a central warehouse.

PROVISIONS -- In its final form, HR 5676 appropriated the following funds as the Federal payment toward D.C. operating costs in fiscal 1960:

General fund	\$25,000,000
Water fund	1,532,000
Sanitary sewage works fund	686,000
TOTAL	\$27,218,000

The bill also authorized for capital outlay these loans: general fund, \$20,000,000; highway fund, \$13,100,000; water fund, \$1,200,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The House July 8 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7645) establishing new procedures for authorizing the purchase, construction and alteration of Federal buildings. Committee amendments were agreed to without opposition.

BACKGROUND -- The House Public Works Committee reported HR 7645 (H Rept 557) June 17. (Weekly Report p. 858) It was backed by the Administration.

The report said existing authority for Congressional review of Federal building projects had expired and that new legislation was necessary to provide an "orderly and systematic approach to the provision of general purpose public buildings." The most recent authority for Congressional review of public buildings construction came under the lease-purchase program, set up under PL 519, 83rd Congress. The law expired in 1957 and all activity under it was cut off in 1958. (1954 Almanac p. 402; 1958 Almanac p. 348)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 7645: Vested with the General Services Administration sole authority to construct Federal buildings.

Required the GSA to submit to the Senate and House Public Works Committees lists of all proposed building projects.

Required the Committees' approval of new projects costing more than \$100,000 and remodeling projects costing more than \$200,000 before appropriations for them could be made.

Permitted the Committees to rescind their approval if no appropriation was made within one year after initial approval of a project.

Set a ceiling of 30 on the number of pending projects, costing more than \$100,000 apiece, which could be kept on approval status in the absence of an appropriation.

Required the GSA to report to Congress annually on all projects and to conduct a continuing survey of Federal building needs.

ANTITRUST ACT ENFORCEMENT

The House July 13, by voice vote, agreed to minor Senate amendments and sent to the White House a bill (S 726) to aid enforcement of the Clayton Act. Under the bill cease and desist orders issued by Federal agencies -- principally the Federal Trade Commission -- would become final, without court enforcement orders, unless appealed to the courts within 60 days.

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report p. 938.

INTER-AMERICAN BANK

The Senate July 15 passed, by an 89-3 roll-call vote, and sent to the House a bill (S 1928) providing for United States membership in the proposed Inter-American Development Bank and authorizing funds for that purpose. S 1928 was passed with committee amendments after brief debate. (For voting, see chart p. 987)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported S 1928 (S Rept 487) July 8 after slightly amending the President's May 11 proposal so as "to tighten Congressional control over U.S. financing of the bank."

The House Banking and Currency Committee July 14 approved a similar bill (HR 7072) on which it held hearings June 3-5. (Weekly Report p. 791, 903)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 1928: Authorized the President to accept United States membership in the Inter-American Development Bank.

Authorized, without fiscal year limitation, appropriation of \$350 million for the purchase of 35,000 shares of capital stock in the bank.

Authorized, on a similar basis, \$100 million as the U.S. share of the Bank's Fund for Special Operations.

NATIONAL POLICY STUDY

The Senate July 14 adopted by voice vote a resolution (S Res 115) authorizing \$60,000 for a study of the effectiveness and integration of Government policies and programs dealing with the cold war. The funds will be available till Jan. 31, 1960. Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), sponsor of the resolution, said he had conferred with the White House in the arrangements for the study and had the President's approval for it.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Government Operations Committee May 4 established a Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery, with Jackson as chairman, to make the study. (Weekly Report p. 636)

The Committee on Rules and Administration, in its report on S Res 115 (S Rept 302) May 14, said it was assured that although some of the material within the scope of the study was under the jurisdiction of other committees there would be no duplication of effort.

DEBATE -- July 14 -- Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- "This will be a high-type, constructive study. It will be in no sense an investigation. It is not motivated by partisan purposes."

ADMISSION OF ORPHANS

The Senate July 15 passed by voice vote and returned to the House an amended bill (HR 6118) extending until June 30, 1961 the Government's discretionary authority to admit tubercular aliens, and extending until June 30, 1960 a program for non-quota admission of certain alien orphans adopted by United States citizens.

The provision on orphans was added by the Senate Judiciary Committee July 7 when it reported the bill (S Rept 475) which the House had passed May 4.

Sens. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and John A. Carroll (D Colo.) said Congress should establish some safeguards over the orphan program, especially against international black marketeering, before the one-year extension expires. (Weekly Report p. 740)

RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

The House July 14 and the Senate July 15 agreed, by voice votes, to a conference report on a bill (S 1120) to ease the reserve requirements on banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System. The bill authorized the Federal Reserve Board both to permit member banks to count their vault cash (cash on hand) in meeting their reserve requirements and to eliminate the central reserve city classification currently applied to 32 New York and Chicago banks. The principal effect of the bill would be to help the credit position of small, country banks which keep considerable cash on hand.

BACKGROUND -- The conference report (H Rept 651) accepted a House amendment raising the reserve ceiling on city banks and a Senate amendment, sponsored by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) on behalf of Morris Plan banks, that eliminated multiple reserve requirements for holding company affiliates.

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report p. 924.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT PACT

The Senate July 15, by a 92-1 roll-call vote, agreed to ratification of a three-year extension of the International Wheat Agreement (Exec E, 86th Congress, 1st session), under which participating nations buy or sell assigned quantities of wheat within a set price range. (For voting, see chart p. 987)

Eight exporters, in addition to the U.S., and 29 wheat importing nations plus the Vatican City participate in the pact. Approximately 36 percent of the world trade in wheat was expected to move under the agreement. Britain, the largest wheat importer, signed the agreement for the first time, agreeing to purchase 80 percent of its annual commercial requirement from the participating exporters. Importers were assigned minimum quantitative purchase requirements and a price range of \$1.50-\$1.90 per bushel (10 cents less than the previous maximum) was set for wheat bought under the new agreement.

BACKGROUND -- The agreement, due to expire July 31, 1959, was last extended in 1956. (1956 Almanac p. 605) The Foreign Relations Committee July 14 unanimously reported (Exec Rept 5) the new three-year extension. It requires separate legislation to take effect in the U.S.

DEBATE -- July 15 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- "In no sense is this agreement a foreign-aid measure. Instead, the subsidy (amounting to approximately \$150 million per year -- about 70 cents per bushel) goes into the pockets of the wheatgrowers of the United States."

DEMOCRATS POLLED ON JOHNSON, BUTLER VIEWS

The Democratic party during the past month has wavered between the courses of action advocated by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler.

A narrow majority of Democrats in Congress said in a Congressional Quarterly poll they favored the Johnson strategy. A narrow majority of state Democratic leaders -- Governors, state chairmen and members of the Democratic National Committee -- said in the poll that they preferred Butler's approach.

Neither man -- the poll indicated -- could claim the kind of national mandate that would enable him to unify the party behind his own course of action.

Poll Question

Congressional Quarterly June 25 sent the following poll to Democratic Members of Congress, Governors, state chairmen and national committee members:

"Some leaders of the Democratic party, like Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, have argued that, until there is a Democratic President, the Democratic majority in Congress must and should limit its proposals for Federal aid programs in such fields as housing and airport construction, rather than invite Presidential vetoes. Johnson has said that 'if we cannot do all we desire to do, we should at least do what can be done,' in order to write a record of positive achievement.

"Other leaders of the party, like National Chairman Paul M. Butler, have urged the Democratic majority in Congress to pass the legislation 'it knows the country needs,' even at the risk of incurring Presidential vetoes. The Democratic Advisory Council, backing this view, has said that such a course of action will bring the differences between the parties 'into focus so that the voters will understand them in the election of 1960.'

"In general, do you think the Democratic majority in Congress should follow the course advocated by Senator Johnson (or) follow the course advocated by Paul Butler and the Advisory Council." Replies were, in most cases, anonymous.

Replies

Replies were received from 163 Congressional Democrats and 73 state party officials. The results:

DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS

	Number	Percentage
Follow Johnson policy	87	53%
Follow Butler policy	62	38
Other replies	14	9

STATE DEMOCRATIC OFFICIALS

	Number	Percentage
Follow Johnson policy	28	39%
Follow Butler policy	44	60
Other replies	1	1

No attempt was made to classify the Congressional replies by region. Postmarks on the replies from the state party officials gave this breakdown:

In the South, there were nine votes for the Johnson policy, seven votes for the Butler policy and one other reply.

In the rest of the country, there were 37 votes for the Butler policy and 19 votes for the Johnson policy.

Comments on Poll

Some of the comments on the poll indicated the bitterness of the controversy within the party; others showed a desire to find a middle ground, or some other basis of policy. Samples:

• From state officials: "Absolutely yes, we should follow Butler. Johnson is trying to hedge!"

• "Butler and the Advisory Council are irresponsible radicals!"

• From Members of Congress: "Neither policy...will bring success to the United States and to the party. In areas such as international affairs and defense policy...there is no distinction between the Acheson-Advisory Council line and the Johnson line. Both are bankrupt and sterile."

• "Johnson's right but Butler knows what he is talking about.... We could first pass the legislation we know the country needs, and after the veto, then pass the legislation the President will accept. Believe it or not, this is one of those rare occasions when the Democrats can have their cake and eat it too. However, Messrs. Eisenhower, Dirksen and Halleck seem to have frightened us away from the table, leaving us nothing more than the few crumbs they were 'nice enough' to let us have."

• "I cannot agree to either course. I believe the House should set its own course based on a consensus of the membership rather than follow outside leadership."

• "We were sent here to enact a vigorous and liberal Democratic program.... If we do this, the people will approve. If we do not, then they will regard us no better than the Republicans...."

• "Neither. Go back to the platform of 1932 -- balanced budget, economy etc."

• "Neither. Follow the original and only concept of Democratic party principles -- 'To do the greatest good for the greatest number' -- regardless of the course that must be followed."

• "Senators should do independent thinking on what is best for their state and best for the Nation, rather than follow a course advocated by a party leader, whether he be the party leader of the Senate or the party leader of the national committee."

• "The poll, in my mind, does not give us the choice that is before us.... Many Congressmen who might be opposed to Johnsonism will not mark a Paul Butler or Advisory Council-phrased alternative. The choice is not between Johnson and Paul Butler. The choice is between Johnson and a more liberal policy. Note that I say 'more

liberal.' Actually, Senator Johnson's 'moderation' is not moderate. In bill after bill, we begin with a moderate approach and proceed from there to the right...."

• "The choice is not as simple as this makes it appear.... The House and Senate are interested in preserving programs now on the books and adding new programs that are constructive...and generally in discharging responsibilities and obligations of office. Those of us who are liberals of course want to present a liberal posture. But we don't want to do so at the price of being accused of irresponsibility. Nor do we want to see programs that we believe essential approved by the Congress at great political pain, not only to have them vetoed but to find as a result of the veto that subsequent repassage of the same legislation is more difficult in the future. The title of the job is United States Representative and United States Senator, not Republican Representative or Democratic Senator. Responsibility extends beyond the responsibility to help your party win the next election. It extends to the whole American people and the next generation. This is the long way of saying it is easier to write a prescription from the outside than to be the doctor on the inside. It is also a way of saying, beware of slogans."

DEMOCRATIC DISPUTE CONTINUES

The dispute over Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler's criticisms of the Democratic Congressional leadership continued last week. (Weekly Report p. 940)

July 8, 9 and 10 saw a host of Democratic lawmakers come to the defense of their leaders, while only Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) endorsed Butler's views. He said "Butler was reflecting an attitude of irritation and frustration that many of us in the Senate have felt for some time as we see the months roll by with only the most modest and routine achievements."

The rebuke Butler himself seemed to take most seriously came July 9 from Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), long a Butler backer as Rhode Island national committeeman.

In a "Dear Paul" letter, Green listed 16 "positive measures" already passed in what he called "one of the hardest-working and most productive sessions...I have known during my 22 years in the Senate" and declared "more are yet to come." Green said Butler's criticism of the work of Congress was "completely without precedent."

"If the excuse is given that it will help new Democratic candidates for Congress at the next election to be confronted by their Republican opponents with such statements by the Democratic National Chairman, I simply do not believe it," Green said. "I hope in all sincerity... that the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee will cease to be a gun-pit from which to train fire upon Democratic national candidates."

Most of the criticism of Butler came from Southern Senators and party leaders. The two Virginia Senators, Harry Flood Byrd (D) and A. Willis Robertson (D), said Butler should be replaced and his viewpoint repudiated. Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) said Butler's remarks had produced "a very hostile reaction" among Florida Democrats.

Alabama Democrats also took offense. Sen. John J. Sparkman (D) said Butler's stand was "unjustified and most unfortunate." State Chairman Sam Engelhardt said Butler was a "South-hater" and should be replaced. National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr. said the

state would send no money to the National Committee as long as Butler remained chairman.

The criticism was not confined to the South, however. Sens. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Gale McGee (D Wyo.) and Stephen Young (D Ohio) also joined in. Jackson said Butler should have aired his views to the leaders "and not over TV." McGee and Young both praised the record of Congress.

Butler Replies

In this atmosphere, Butler faced a press conference July 11. He said he had not "attacked" the Congressional leadership and read from the transcript of his original July 5 remarks a statement that "I think that by the time we get to the Democratic convention in July 1960, the Democratic leadership...of the 86th Congress will have provided for our party a very strong record of legislative achievement."

At the same time, Butler repeated his contention that many Democrats were dissatisfied with the progress of Congress so far. He criticized the Congressional leaders for "accommodating themselves too much to" President Eisenhower's views. "We cannot win in 1960," he said, "if we try to ape the Republican party."

Butler's stand was endorsed July 11 by 100 Democrats, most of them Negroes, attending a "party relations" conference in Washington.

On a related matter, Butler July 11 termed "completely inaccurate" the reports that he favored "easing out" Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) from their powerful positions as permanent chairman and resolutions committee chairman of the 1960 Democratic convention.

In a July 12 television interview, however, he said Rayburn himself had indicated "he did not expect to be the permanent chairman...because he might have to make a nominating speech" (presumably for his fellow Texan, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson).

He added: "Perhaps...it would only be fair to all of the potential candidates for the nomination not to name any officers of the convention from states which have a candidate for the nomination...."

As the Republican National Committee pointed out in a statement July 14, adoption of that rule would eliminate McCormack, who comes from the same state as Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), and the convention parliamentarian, Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), who comes from the home state of Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.).

As for his own future, Butler July 11 said he would not be "coerced" into quitting, but would resign any time a majority of the National Committee requested it. On July 12 he charged that Congressional Democrats were determined to gain control of the 1960 convention and said "a certain Western Senator has been agreed upon" to replace him as chairman. He did not identify the man.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), who might fit the role, July 12 said Butler's statement was "news to me. Personally, I would like to see Butler stay on and do just a little bit better job."

Symington Comments

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) July 12 said "I would not be for" Butler resigning. Symington said he wanted to avoid personality clashes, but he endorsed Butler's stand by saying "I would rather see us pass laws that we believe are right and then have them vetoed than I would

see us...reduce what we would like to have done on the fear that what we do might be vetoed."

Rep. W.J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) July 13 repeated his demand that Butler resign. He suggested as possible replacements Mansfield, McCormack, Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.), Rep. Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.) or ex-Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky. 1950-57).

HUMPHREY CANDIDACY ANNOUNCED

Three days less than a year before the opening of the Democratic national convention, the name of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) was formally entered in the race for the 1960 Presidential nomination -- the first candidate in either party to have such a step taken.

Formation of a Humphrey for President organization was announced July 14 by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) and Minnesota Gov. Orville L. Freeman (D) at simultaneous news conferences, linked by telephone, in Washington and St. Paul. They are co-chairmen of the organization. Minnesota Lt. Gov. Karl F. Rolvaag (D) will be its executive vice chairman, directing the pre-convention campaign from offices in St. Paul.

Humphrey did not participate in the formal announcement ceremonies. Later on July 14 he said he was "pleased and gratified" by the action, but he left himself an "out" by stating, "If the committee's activities prove well received, I will at the appropriate time make a formal declaration of my candidacy."

Humphrey said he would open his campaign in September, concentrating on the Midwest and Mountain states. He said he would not run in Presidential primaries against genuine favorite sons -- including, specifically, California Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D) -- unless others entered those states. He said he expected to run in primaries in Wisconsin, Oregon, South Dakota and, perhaps, Nebraska.

McCarthy and Freeman described Humphrey as the "best-qualified" man for the Presidency and Freeman claimed "he can meet and defeat any Republican nominee."

In the Washington press conference, McCarthy said Humphrey was starting his campaign early because "he's got a long way to go," conceded that the "pace is undoubtedly being set" by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) but predicted that the nomination will "still be an open matter" when the convention opens next July 11.

He denied that Humphrey's announcement was an anti-Kennedy move and said Kennedy's religion would not be "an overriding issue" in the pre-convention campaign. Asked about Humphrey's finances, he said, "I suppose I could be mean and say I know he won't be financed by his father." Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has charged Kennedy's father, Joseph P. Kennedy, is financing his campaign.

As for another potential rival, Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), McCarthy said, "I don't know if on the record he (Humphrey) shows more liberal than Symington, but he has taken the initiative and carried the fight more strongly." He also said he expected "much" of Adlai E. Stevenson's support "to come to Humphrey."

Other developments in the Democratic Presidential race last week included:

● **POLL** -- The Gallup Poll July 7 reported Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) had moved ahead of Adlai E. Stevenson as the choice of Democratic voters for the 1960 nomination. Kennedy polled 29 percent, up 3 points since June; Stevenson polled 25 percent, down 4 points. Scores of other possible candidates: Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), 14 percent, up 2 points; Sen. Estes Kefauver (D

Tenn.), 11 percent, up 2 points; Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), 6 percent, up 2 points; Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), 4 percent, down 2 points.

● **BROWN** -- California Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D), asked what he would do if offered the Democratic Presidential nomination, July 12 said, "I'd take it and do everything I could to be a good candidate. No man can turn down such a nomination if it is tendered to him." Asked if he would accept the second spot on a Stevenson ticket Brown said, "I would like to be on any ticket with Stevenson but I would much prefer to fill my job in California.... In the last six months, I have learned many things and I prefer that position to Vice President of the United States."

● **WAGNER** -- New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) July 10 said the New York delegation "may well go uncommitted" to the national convention. He said he does not expect a nomination on the first ballot and refused to give his own preference. Wagner said he had "high regard" for Stevenson, whom he supported in 1956, and that "Democrats in New York are very fond" of Brown, with whom he later met. Wagner said he is not a candidate himself and has not discussed the possibility of becoming a favorite son or the chairman of the New York delegation.

● **JOHNSON** -- Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) July 9 said he favored Johnson for the Democratic nomination. Eastland said he would support "any reasonable Democrat" and that he saw no chance of a revolt by Southern Democrats before the next election.

● **CATHOLIC ISSUE** -- The chairmen of the national parties July 13 were asked if they thought being a Catholic would handicap a Presidential candidate. Paul M. Butler, Democratic chairman, said, "As a Catholic, and one who has been in politics 33 years, I certainly do believe that would be true, sadly enough." Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), Republican chairman, agreed this might be so but was "hopeful it wouldn't be."

HAYS-FAUBUS RACE

The Fort Worth Star-Telegram June 30 reported that ex-Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark. 1943-59) might oppose Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D) for reelection in 1960. Hays July 1 commented only that "I am taking a vacation from politics." He was sworn in July 1 as a director of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Hays had blamed Faubus for his defeat by a write-in candidate, Rep. Dale Alford (D), in the 1958 Congressional race.

VIRGINIA PRIMARY RESULTS

Results of the July 14 Virginia Democratic primary apparently left supporters of Gov. J. Lindsay Almond (D) with narrow but unquestioned majorities in both houses of the state legislature. Backers of Almond's moderate "freedom of choice" program on school integration withstood a challenge from segregationist candidates in most of the key contests around the state.

NIXON'S STANDING

The Republican National Chairman, Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), July 13 said "I see no reason to question" polls indicating Vice President Richard M. Nixon is the leading candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Ex-New York Gov. Averell Harriman (D 1954-58) July 10 told Nixon he learned in a recent conversation that Soviet Premier Khrushchev "regards Nixon as the next President of the United States."

15 STATES AND D.C. PLAN PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

The field of contest in the 1960 Presidential primaries -- particularly for Democratic contenders -- apparently is going to be more limited than in any recent election.

Fifteen states and the District of Columbia have scheduled primaries for 1960. Alabama may hold one at the option of the party executive committee.

Three states that held primaries in 1956 -- Alaska, Minnesota and Montana -- have abolished their primary laws.

No candidates or prospective candidates have announced firm plans for participating in the primaries, but some informed guesses are possible as to the shape the 1960 contests may take.

So far as is known, none of the primary states is planning to put forward a favorite son candidate for the Republican nomination. Vice President Richard M. Nixon and his possible rival, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R), have been urged to run in both New Hampshire and Oregon; neither has publicly agreed to do so. Presumably, the other state primaries would be open to either or both of them, as well.

On the Democratic side, on the other hand, favorite son moves have been launched in Wisconsin (for Sen. William Proxmire), New Jersey (Gov. Robert B. Meyner), Massachusetts (Sen. John F. Kennedy), Indiana (Sen. R. Vance Hartke), Ohio (Gov. Michael V. DiSalle), Maryland (Gov. J. Millard Tawes), Oregon (Sen. Wayne Morse), Florida (Sen. George A. Smathers), California (Gov. Edmund G. Brown) and South Dakota (Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, a native of South Dakota.)

In addition, Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley is expected to control most of the Illinois delegation and Pennsylvania Gov. David L. Lawrence is expected to be in the same position in his state, though neither of them apparently intends to run in the primary as a favorite son.

If other contenders took all these states off their lists, it would leave only New Hampshire, the District of Columbia, Nebraska and West Virginia as testing grounds. None of the four is remotely "crucial," and in the last two, the primary results do not in any way control the voting of the delegates at the convention.

The present expectation, however, is that the privileged status of many of these "favorite sons" will not be respected by other candidates. Indications are that Meyner will be conceded New Jersey; Kennedy, Massachusetts; and Humphrey, South Dakota. It seems likely, but not certain, that Brown in California and Smathers in Florida will be unopposed.

Humphrey definitely wants to run in Wisconsin and is also understood to be considering seriously New Hampshire, Nebraska, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Kennedy definitely wants to run in New Hampshire and has told the Governors of Ohio and Maryland he will probably run there unless he can be assured of the support of their delegations. He would also probably run in Wisconsin, Indiana, Nebraska and West Virginia if Humphrey or Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) entered any of those states.

It is not unlikely that Kennedy and perhaps others will have their names on the Pennsylvania and Illinois ballots, in hopes of gaining some delegates.

Adlai E. Stevenson is not expected to enter any primaries. The plans of Brown, Symington, Meyner, Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) are not known. They all conceivably could be forced to join Kennedy and Humphrey on the Oregon ballot.

The new Oregon law requires the secretary of state to enter the names of persons whose candidacies are "generally advocated or recognized in national news media throughout the United States." Names entered can be removed only if the candidate files "an affidavit stating without qualification that he is not now and does not intend to become a candidate."

Oregon also allows names to be entered in the Presidential primary by petition of 1,000 registered voters, and persons entered this way may not withdraw.

Calendar of Presidential Primaries

Date	State	Consent of Candidate	Type of Primary
Mar. 8	N.H.	Not required, but may withdraw.	Non-binding preference poll; election of delegates who may be pledged to candidate.
Apr. 5	Wis.	Required.	Election of delegates who may be pledged to candidate.
Apr. 12	Ill.	Required, and may later withdraw.	Non-binding preference poll. Election of unpledged district delegates; at-large delegates chosen by convention.
Apr. 19	N.J.	Not required, but may withdraw.	Non-binding preference poll; election of delegates who may be pledged to candidate.
Apr. 26	Mass.	Required.	Non-binding, write-in preference poll; election of delegates who may be pledged to candidate.
Apr. 26	Pa.	Not required.	Preference poll; election of district delegates who may state willingness to be bound by preference poll; at-large delegates chosen by party committees.
May 3	Ala.	Not required.	At option of party executive committee, primary may be held to elect delegates who may express preference for candidate.
May 3	D.C.	Not required.	Election of delegates who may be pledged to candidate.
May 3	Ind.	Required.	Binding (for one ballot) preference poll; delegates chosen by convention.
May 3	Ohio	Required.	Election of delegates who must be pledged to first and second choice candidates.
May 10	Neb.	Required.	Non-binding preference poll; election of unpledged delegates.
May 10	W.Va.	Required.	Non-binding preference poll; election of unpledged delegates.
May 17	Md.	Required.	Binding preference poll; delegates chosen by convention.
May 20	Ore.	Not required; may withdraw if entered by Secretary of State but not if entered by petition.	Binding preference poll; election of delegates who may state preference for candidate.
May 24	Fla.	Not required.	Election of slate of delegates which may be pledged to candidate.
June 7	Calif.	Required.	Election of slate of delegates which must be pledged to candidate.
June 7	S.D.	Required.	Election of slate of delegates which may be pledged to candidate.

NAACP CONVENES

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) July 13 opened its week-long 50th anniversary convention in New York City.

Reflecting the tone of the annual report issued July 9, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, told the opening convention session there is "ample ground for optimism" on the future of Negro rights in the United States.

The annual report said 1958 saw the "beginning of the end" of the massive resistance to school integration and said advocates of segregation "lost ground on every front."

The NAACP itself increased its membership 22,000 to 334,543 and saw its income rise to \$1,052,282 during 1958 -- the first time it had passed the \$1 million mark.

The report listed as the chief goals for 1959 a step-up in the school desegregation campaign, enactment of stronger civil rights legislation and acceleration of the Negro voter registration drive.

A message from President Eisenhower read to the convention July 14 wished the NAACP "continued success" in its fight for civil rights.

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) July 13 said "segregation is on the way out in the Nation." He also announced he would recommend to the 1960 session of the New York legislature a law barring discrimination in private multiple-dwelling housing.

Sen. Hugh Scott (R Pa.) July 14 said progress on civil rights legislation in the Democratic-controlled Congress "will have to be measured in inches."

MAYORS HIT ADMINISTRATION

Charges that the Federal Government has been ignoring the needs of the cities highlighted speeches at the annual convention of the U.S. Conference of Mayors July 13-15 in Los Angeles. President Eisenhower's veto of the housing bill was the sorest point.

Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D) of Philadelphia July 13 claimed President Eisenhower had been "deliberately misleading" in his veto message of the omnibus housing bill (S 57) when he said small cities would be short-changed by it. (Weekly Report p. 950)

City mayors earlier in the year pleaded for additional Federal money to help them clear away slums. S 57 provided \$900 million over two years for slum clearance.

In discussing what cities could do to get action on urban problems, Mayor Frank Zeidler of Milwaukee, a Socialist, said the "state and Federal Governments ought, in their own interest, to define by law the major metropolitan areas in the U.S. and to create for each one a single, unified all-purpose government...."

Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York said his city's Metropolitan Regional Council was moving forward but "we are not yet certain how much power this new mechanism ought to have."

Cole Registers As Lobbyist

Albert M. Cole, former Republican Representative from Kansas (1945-53) and Administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency (1953-59), is now lobbying for independent savings and loan associations.

Cole favors legislation to prevent financial holding companies from assuming control of these associations. Such a bill (HR 7244) was ordered reported by the House Banking and Currency Committee July 14. The bill would not affect holding companies that already have substantial stock interest in savings and loan associations, but would prevent the future acquisition of more than one association by a holding company.

Cole resigned from the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency Jan. 20, 1959. He registered as a lobbyist for the first time July 7, listing his employer as the California Savings and Loan League of Pasadena. No information about expenses or compensation was listed on his report.

HOG SUBSIDIES

The National Planning Assn. July 12 recommended that the Government start a "one-year-only" subsidy program to slow down the decline in hog prices.

The association said the subsidies should be designed to encourage farmers to market hogs at lighter weights (180-200 pounds) this year to prevent a widely predicted glut on the market next year.

The suggested support price was \$12.50 a hundred pounds for lightweight hogs. The association said the subsidy would "about double the net return to producers" and cost a total of \$200 million.

Currently, there are no Federal price supports on livestock.

STUDY OF UNION RULES

The Fund for the Republic July 12 released a study entitled "Union Constitutions" which said labor union constitutions were "democratic in intent" but contained procedural flaws detrimental to members.

The report was prepared by Leo Bromwich, lawyer and member of the research staff of the University of California Institute of Industrial Relations. He said "the potentially disturbing procedure problems" are found in rules governing admission of workers to unions, concentration of power in an international union president, convention rules which sometimes enable the president to rig it, disciplining of workers by the same people they offend, a one-sided press controlled by the incumbent union leaders. Bromwich said "one urgent task of the labor movement today is to deepen and extend the democratic guarantees it has provided for its members."

Bromwich studied 70 union constitutions before writing the report.

Pressure Points

● **AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION** -- The Union July 13 endorsed a bill (S 806) to prohibit the Federal Government from denying passports to persons, regardless of their political beliefs, except during wartime or when the person faced criminal prosecution. (See p. 981)

● **COUNCIL OF STATE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE** -- The Council July 13 supported Congressional cuts in foreign aid, stating that the aid program had been adequate in previous years despite deep cuts. On the basis of the average reductions over the past 11 years, the Council said the Administration's request for \$3.9 billion for the Mutual Security Program could be reduced by \$743 million.

● **PRESSURE GROUPS PRAISED** -- The University of Chicago and the Advertising Council July 11 published a 54-page booklet defending pressure groups. Conceding that such groups sometimes harm the public interest, the booklet said "on the whole, however, their activity does serve the public interest."

Lobbyist Registrations

Eleven new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public July 1-10.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military, Professional and Veterans. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Assn. of Maximum Service Telecasters Inc., 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- ARCH L. MADSEN, assistant executive director, Assn. of Maximum Service Telecasters Inc., 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/29/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation assuring maximum television service for the people of the U.S.

● **EMPLOYER** -- California Savings and Loan League, 1444 Wentworth Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

Registrant -- ALBERT M. COLE (Ex-Rep., R Kan. 1945-53; former Administrator, Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, 1953-59), 1825 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/6/59.

Legislative Interest -- "To promote and preserve local management of savings and loan associations by protecting them against encroachment by holding companies."

● **EMPLOYER** -- E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Registrant -- BARNES, DECHERT, PRICE, MYERS & RHODES, 3 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed 7/6/59.

Legislative Interest -- Certain amendments to the Internal Revenue Code (S 200, HR 7361).

Previous Registrations -- Assn. of American Railroads (1957 Almanac p. 743); Albert M. Greenfield (Weekly Report p. 326).

● **EMPLOYER** -- General Telephone Service Inc., 730 Third Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- PERCY G. BLACK, 829 Pennsylvania Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/24/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters affecting communications."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Peoples Bank and Trust Co., Manila, Philippine Islands.

Registrant -- ROBERT H. MCNEIL, 815 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/23/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation enabling employer "to obtain recovery of sums represented by its reestablishment of its American depositors' accounts sequestered by Japan during World War II (HR 2486)."

Previous Registrations -- Beaufort Fisheries Inc. (1955 Almanac p. 685); Western Tax Council Inc. (1956 Almanac p. 680; 1957 Almanac p. 756).

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- UNION PRODUCING CO. & UNITED GAS PIPE LINE CO., 1525 Fairfield Ave. Shreveport, La. Filed 7/2/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation (affecting) the natural gas or oil industry."

2. Registrant -- W.E. WILSON, 1525 Fairfield Ave., Shreveport, La. Filed 7/2/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- \$200 monthly, estimated.

Previous Registrations -- Same employer (1955 Almanac p. 696).

● **EMPLOYER** -- U.S. Cuban Sugar Council, 801 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- DOROTHY M. DAVIS, 801 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/2/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Anything pertaining to sugar or trade with Cuba."

Citizens Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- A group of Protestant churches in the Philippine Islands.

Registrant -- ROBERT H. MCNEIL, 815 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/23/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation "allowing certain churches in the Philippine Islands to file war claims for damages caused by the Japanese forces during World War II."

Previous Registrations -- See above.

Labor Groups

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, 25 Louisiana Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/29/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting labor and those individuals within the jurisdiction of the Teamsters Union (HR 4473, 7265, S 1555)."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists' International Union of America (AFL-CIO), 1141 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Registrant -- FRED B. DRISCOLL, 719 Oldtown Rd., Cumberland, Md. Filed 7/8/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation of particular interest to labor."

Compensation -- \$20 daily.

Expenses -- \$450 monthly, estimated.

ADMINISTRATION HOUSING BILL

An Administration-backed housing bill, authorizing \$810 million in grants and loans, was introduced in the House (HR 8181, 8190) July 13 by Reps. Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.) and William B. Widnall (R N.J.) and in the Senate (S 2378) July 14 by Sens. Prescott Bush (R Conn.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah). The measure was designed to meet President Eisenhower's objections to the housing bill (S 57) he vetoed July 7. (Weekly Report p. 950)

The new bill omitted public housing projects, housing for the aged, college classroom loans and other features to which Mr. Eisenhower objected in the earlier bill. Major provisions called for a two-year, \$600 million urban renewal and slum clearance program, \$200 million for college housing loans, \$10 million for urban planning assistance and an immediate authorization of \$5 billion for Federal Housing Administration mortgage assistance plus an additional \$5 billion later.

Republican Congressional leaders July 14, following their regular weekly meeting with the President, reported that Mr. Eisenhower regarded the new bill as a good measure.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), chairman of the Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee, July 15 said his Subcommittee would begin hearings July 23 on President Eisenhower's veto of S 57. "We know the President is wrong in the statements he made about this bill and we are going to show on record that he is wrong," Sparkman said. "We are going to have a housing bill, but it will be written only after full hearings. We are not going to accept just anything he throws at us."

STEEL STRIKE

A Nationwide steel strike began at 12:01 a.m. July 15 despite repeated White House appeals for continued negotiations. In statements July 13 and 14, White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty expressed the President's hopes for a settlement before the strike deadline at midnight July 14. President Eisenhower himself, in a statement released a few hours before the strike began, recommended that steel management and labor representatives seek the assistance of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Expressing "keen disappointment" over the negotiators' failure to reach agreement, he said that expiration of their contract "does not in any way relieve the parties of responsibility to bargain without interruption." He added, "I am confident that with good will on both sides of the bargaining table, agreement can be reached without undue delay." The President June 27 had urged continued negotiations without any work stoppage until a contract was agreed upon. (Weekly Report p. 912)

Mr. Eisenhower told his July 15 news conference that current conditions did not warrant invoking the Taft-Hartley Act in an effort to end the strike. He said he would "keep urging on both sides statesmanship and a readiness to negotiate." (For text, see p. 974)

VOTING RIGHTS CASE

Federal District Court Judge Ben C. Dawkins Jr. of Shreveport, La., July 12 issued a restraining order barring the Federal Civil Rights Commission from conducting a hearing July 13 on alleged removal of Negroes from the voting lists in northern Louisiana.

Judge Dawkins acted on a plea from Louisiana attorney general Jack Gremillion that the commission rules did not guarantee the rights of the 17 subpoenaed registrars. He also contended there was a substantial question of the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, which created the commission.

A three-judge panel was named July 15 to conduct a hearing Aug. 7 on the constitutional question.

KOZLOV SENATE VISIT

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) July 8 said Vice President Richard M. Nixon had initiated a proposal to bring Soviet Deputy Premier Frol R. Kozlov onto the Senate floor during Kozlov's July 2 visit to the Capitol. Johnson said the plan was dropped after Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, voiced strong objections. Johnson said he wanted to set the record straight because a garbled account, omitting Nixon's role, had been "leaked" to a newspaper columnist.

During his Capitol visit, Kozlov lunched with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and visited Nixon in his office. Johnson said Nixon sent word that he would like to bring Kozlov to the Senate floor, and Johnson replied that the visit was proper under Senate rules and he had no objection. He said he got the same reaction in checking with Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Foreign Relations Committee, but that Bridges objected emphatically. Johnson said he advised Nixon of Bridges' stand and left the final decision up to the Vice President.

MEYER'S SON SENTENCED

Karl H. Meyer, 22-year-old son of Rep. William H. Meyer (D Vt.), July 10 was sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$500 by a Federal judge for violating probation conditions set after young Meyer pleaded guilty to Federal trespassing charges. The action followed demonstrations, in which the Representative's son participated, against construction of a Nebraska missile base.

Rep. Meyer, in a letter to his son made public July 14, said: "I admire anyone who does what he thinks is right so long as he is honorable and reasonable. I believe that you have lived by these standards in your efforts to promote peace. Although I have not favored disobedience to properly constituted law and authority, I recognize that there can be a higher law than that of man." The letter also challenged the probation conditions set by the judge as "an example of judicial dictatorship."

DIXON-YATES CLAIM UPHELD

The United States Court of Claims July 15 upheld the claim of the Dixon-Yates power combine for damages growing out of the Government's cancellation of a contract for construction of a \$107-million power plant at West Memphis, Ark. Dividing 3-2, the Court rejected the Government's contention that the contract was invalid because the activities of Adolphe H. Wenzell constituted a conflict of interest. It awarded Dixon-Yates \$1,867,545 -- substantially the amount asked.

The Government argued a conflict of interest resulted from Wenzell's position as a consultant to the Budget Bureau at the same time that he was a salaried official of the First Boston Corp., which became financial agent for Dixon-Yates interests. However, the Court majority said it saw "not the slightest conflict of interest in Wenzell's position." It said the Dixon-Yates contract became useless to the Government only because of the decision of Memphis to generate its own power. "There is, it seems to us, something essentially cynical about the Government's defense," the majority said.

The contract, signed in 1954 and canceled in 1955, touched off a Congressional investigation. (1955 Almanac p. 533)

MACK-WHITESIDE CASE

The 14-week conspiracy trial of former Federal Communications Commissioner Richard A. Mack and Miami lawyer Thurman A. Whiteside ended July 10 in a deadlocked jury, with the jurors reportedly lined up 11-1 in favor of conviction. Mack and Whiteside were accused of conspiring to swing a four-way contest for Miami TV Channel 10 to Public Service Television Inc., a subsidiary of National Airlines. The charge grew out of hearings by a House subcommittee in 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 687)

Motions asking acquittal of the two men were denied by a Federal court judge July 13. The Justice Department previously had announced that if the acquittal motions were denied the case would be brought to trial again.

EMPLOYMENT

The Labor Department July 14 reported that employment in June reached an all-time high of 67,342,000 -- an increase of 4.6 million since February. June unemployment stood at 3,982,000, and the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained at the May level of 4.9 percent. (Weekly Report p. 836)

Recent Books

Following is a selected list of recent books relating to Congress, politics and public affairs:

American Trade Union Democracy, by William H. Leiserson. New York: Columbia University Press. \$7.50. A description of how trade unions are governed.

Congress and The American Tradition, by James Burnham. Chicago: Henry Regnery Co. \$6.50.

Diplomacy in the Nuclear Age, by Lester B. Pearson. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. \$2.75. The former Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs examines the role of democracy as well as diplomacy in the nuclear era.

Douglas of the Supreme Court, A Selection of His Opinions, edited by Vern Countryman. New York: Doubleday & Co. \$5.95.

Dream and Reality, by Louis J. Halle. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$5.00. A study of foreign policy trends by a former member of the State Department's policy planning staff.

The Economics of Freedom: American Capitalism Today, by Massimo Salvadori. New York: Doubleday & Co. \$4.50.

The Failure of the 'New Economics,' An Analysis of the Keynesian Fallacies, by Henry Hazlitt. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. \$7.50.

Fall-Out: Radiation Hazards From Nuclear Explosions, edited by A. Pirie, forward by Bertrand Russell. New York: John de Graff. \$3.00

The Fourth Branch of Government, by Douglass Cater. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$3.50. The Washington editor of The Reporter Magazine discusses the art and industry of news-gathering in Washington and the role the press plays in Government policy and action.

It Has Happened Here, by Virgil T. Blossom. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.95. The former superintendent of schools in Little Rock, Ark., describes the events that led to and followed the enforcement of token integration by Federal troops.

Labor U.S.A., by Lester Velie. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$4.95. An appraisal of unions, their leaders and the changes within the American labor movement by a former roving editor of the Reader's Digest.

Martin van Buren and the Making of the Democratic Party, by Robert V. Remini. New York: Columbia University Press. \$5.00.

The National Forests, by Arthur H. Carhart. New York: Alfred A. Knopf & Co. \$4.75.

Political Power and Personal Freedom, Critical Studies in Democracy, Communism and Civil Rights, by Sidney Hook. New York: Criterion Books, Inc. \$7.50.

The President's Cabinet, by Richard F. Fenno Jr. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. \$5.50. An analysis of the operation of the Presidential Cabinet, within the context of the American political system.

Richard Nixon, by Earl Mazo. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.95. A detailed study of the Vice President by a Washington political writer of the New York Herald Tribune.

A Rockefeller Family Portrait From John D. to Nelson, by William Manchester. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$3.95.

The Roosevelt Revolution, by Mario Einaudi. New York: Harcourt, Brace. \$5.95. An Italian's appraisal of the legal and institutional changes of the Roosevelt years.

Senator Joe McCarthy, by Richard H. Rovere. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$3.95.



Presidential Report

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S JULY 15 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's July 15 press conference, the 63rd of his second term, held one week after the 62nd (Weekly Report p. 947):

THE PRESIDENT: Please sit down. Good morning. I have no announcements.

STEEL STRIKE AND DEFENSE

Q. MERRIMAN SMITH, United Press International: Mr. President, from what you know of steel stockpiles and the requirements of the Government, could you estimate roughly how long it would be before the steel strike interferes with defense production?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I wouldn't want to make an accurate estimate of such a, of the length of such a period. Manifestly, if all our steel that's now in inventories is used up, why, you get into a very serious situation.

ACTION TO AVERT STRIKE

Q. WILLIAM MCGAFFIN, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, looking back, do you feel that you could have done anything more to avert a steel strike? Would it have been wise, perhaps, in retrospect, to have appointed a fact-finding board, or to invoke the Taft-Hartley processes?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I don't think so. If I had thought it was better, I would have done something else. I believe that we have got thoroughly to test out and to use the method of free bargaining, and the second that we try to bring the free bargaining, collective bargaining about by pressure of Government, that is too great, under the circumstances, then I believe it's not free. Now, the law says, or the Taft-Hartley Act, that under conditions, certain conditions, why, the President can invoke this 80-day cooling-off thing, but those conditions are certainly not here at the moment.

As far as a fact-finding board is concerned, I believe that all the facts are pretty well known. There was a question asked me here a few weeks ago, whether the Government -- or, a couple of weeks ago -- whether the Government had anything in this line, and I find that in all our reports, in the Labor statistics and the Commerce and the other figures that are published, some quarterly, some monthly, they are all there. So the facts are there and the public knows them, if they want to take the trouble to read them.

I do believe that I have done what should be done, which is to keep urging on both sides statesmanship and a readiness to negotiate, and I will still continue it. I believe that now they should do so, and I had requested and suggested they appeal to the -- or ask for the assistance of the Federal Mediation Service, and they have done that and are meeting today under that method.

DIAZ TESTIMONY ON CUBA

Q. DAVID P. SENTNER, Hearst Newspapers: Mr. President, can you give us your reaction to the testimony yesterday before a Senate subcommittee, of Major Diaz, a former Castro Air Force chief, charging that Premier Castro was a willing tool of international communism?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, of course he says that, there is no question that's what his testimony said. Now such things are charged, and they are not always easy to prove, and the United States has made no such charges. The United States is watching the whole area, the Caribbean area is in a state of unrest. The OAS has moved into -- to the extent of asking for a meeting for the foreign ministers to go all through this situation and see what should be done. The United States expects to cooperate with the OAS, and that's our stand today.

SWING VISIT TO WHITE HOUSE

Q. DAVID KRASLOW, Knight Newspapers: Mr. President, could you tell us if General Swing was called to the White House within the past few days to discuss the handling of the Diaz y Lanz case?

THE PRESIDENT: He was there twice in the last few days, but I don't think once that the Lanz case was mentioned, not as I recall.

MINIMUM WAGE BILL

Q. LLOYD M. SCHWARTZ, Fairchild Publications: Mr. President, a Senate Labor subcommittee has just reported out a \$1.25 minimum wage bill with extended coverage, and Secretary of Labor Mitchell has called this bill inflationary. I wonder whether you share this opinion of the bill?

THE PRESIDENT: I agree with the Secretary absolutely.

RELATIONS WITH DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS

Q. ROWLAND EVANS JR., New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, you recall sir in 1954 your warning about a possible outbreak of partisan conflict if the Democrats won Congress, and you amended that later. But, I wonder against that backdrop whether you feel, whether you would discuss your relations with the Democratic Congress today, and tell us, sir, whether you are still finding time for an occasional visit with Speaker Rayburn and Senator Johnson, the two leaders -- in Congress.

THE PRESIDENT: From -- well, I don't know, you say "finding time." Whenever there seems to be an occasion I am always ready and have in the past invited them to come see me. Now, so far as I know, there has been no damage to the personal relations between the three of us, and therefore there is no reason why we shouldn't have personal meetings.

Now, when it comes down to the relations of any President with a Congress controlled by the opposite party, I just say this -- it is no bed of roses. (Laughter.)

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: The man with -- the red-headed one.

TVA FINANCING BILL

Q. FRANK VAN DER LINDEN, Nashville Banner: Sir, for the last four years you've asked Congress to pass a bill allowing the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue its own bonds to expand its power facilities. Now, the two houses of Congress have finally passed such a bill, but Senator Dirksen has said that if he were President, he would veto it. I wondered, sir, does that represent your thinking or do you think you would sign that bill?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I never have made any predictions about that kind of thing. I will say this: The failure to make a, give what I believe a proper restriction on the expansion, and the failure to make provision for the TVA's financing to come through the budgetary process are both serious defects.

MEAT GRADING

Q. SARAH McCLENDON, San Antonio Light: Mr. President, sir, there seems to be a sort of a slow move on the part of the National Wool Growers Assn. and now aided by the American Meat Institute, to get Secretary of Agriculture Benson to take quality grading off of all meat, particularly the lamb that the American people eat. I wonder if you think this would be wise?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, now, there is one -- you know I raise beef. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: And I don't know anything about this lamb problem at the moment. I'll look it up. But the wool and the importation of wool, that problem I've gone into very deeply. I didn't know about this, but I'll talk to the Secretary about it.

WHITE HOUSE LABOR EXPERTS

Q. RAYMOND P. BRANDT, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Senator Truman had a labor expert on his staff, John Steelman. Who in the White House is watching the steel strike for you, what organization had you got for that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you have two people; three people, really. You have got, first of all, the Secretary of Labor who keeps in touch with it and talks with me every day. You have the Chairman of the Economic Advisers, who is deeply immersed in this thing. I've got Mr. Paarlberg, who is my economic adviser within the White House itself, and then, of course, you have Mr. Morgan, who has been in this field with the labor committees and so on of the Congress for a long, long time. So all of those people -- as a matter of fact, usually as a group -- come to see me.

VETOES

Q. RICHARD HARKNESS, NBC: Mr. President, going to your discussion of last week with us about your vetoes, do you fear a period of stalemate where there can be no legislation, no advance in the vital fields of welfare, housing and farm bills, necessary legislation?

THE PRESIDENT: I'll give you just a few statistics on vetoes. Now, I've been accused of trying to govern by vetoes. President Cleveland, in eight years in the White House, had 584 vetoes. President Roosevelt, in 12 years, and who never had a Congress ruled by the opposition, had 614 vetoes. There were others that were quite large.

I believe so far my record is 140, and so far as I know, not a single one of them has been on a partisan basis, so I'm still hopeful that there will be enough common sense brought, meeting together between the Executive and the Legislature, that we will get the necessary bills passed.

(The White House later said the correct veto figure for Roosevelt was 631 and for Mr. Eisenhower, 142.)

WAGE INCREASES AND INFLATION

Q. JOHN HERLING, Editors Syndicate: Mr. President, some time ago I believe you stated that wage increases should reflect productivity increases in the economy and that anything beyond that would be -- is apt to be inflationary. Have any recent developments changed your mind in regard to that principle?

THE PRESIDENT: No. As a matter of fact this is a generalization that I made. I said I believed that wage increases should, if they go beyond the increase in individual productivity, then you begin to have something that compels rising costs and that means, has an inflationary effect. But, I still believe that.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

NIXON VISIT TO RUSSIA

Q. RAY L. SCHERER, NBC: Since Mr. Nixon's visit to Russia is somewhat ceremonial, and since it's been stated he will not negotiate, can you give your hopes for his visit?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, of course it's a return courtesy. The First Deputy came to this country to visit the Russian exhibition up in New York, and then to make a visit around our country. Mr. Nixon is going over to open our exhibit, and I am very hopeful that his schedule will be so arranged in cooperation with the Soviets that he gets exactly the same kind of privileges and opportunities that were shown to Mr. Kozlov.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE

Q. EDWARD P. MORGAN, American Broadcasting Co.: Mr. President, I beg your pardon in advance for a long question.

A serious public health situation which in fact has existed for a long time seems to be just coming to general attention. It involves the disposal of radioactive waste from commercial plants. For example, the Public Health Service confirms that several thousand people living on a river in Colorado are exposed to radioactivity at levels far above those acceptable for human safety, from soil, from crops, from water and from the air, due to the dumping by a uranium processing company of waste in the river. Even the fish has disappeared.

Some remedial action seems to be now about to be taken. Has the Atomic Energy Commission explained to you any reason why there has been such a delay on this problem, and do you have any comment on this problem in general?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, no. Here is the point: The Atomic Energy has a special section that has to deal with all of this matter of radioactive fallout and so on, and I have been briefed at this

from time to time, this is one incident of which I have not heard, and the only thing I can say on this one, I will look, I will make inquiries right away.

CHARGES OF EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE MISUSE

Q. CLARK R. MOLLENHOFF, Des Moines Register and Tribune: Mr. President, several committees of Congress have charged recently that departments of your Administration have used secrecy and so-called Executive privilege to hide imprudence, mismanagement, fraud, and in some cases material that has later resulted in indictments. And the Comptroller General, Mr. Campbell, has also said that these departments have violated the law, the Budgeting and Accounting Act in withholding information from him in violation of this law which says that all material shall be made available.

I wondered if you have taken any steps to correct this, or how you reconcile this withholding with the Budgeting and Accounting Act which says it must be put forth to the Comptroller General, and your own constitutional requirement that you faithfully execute the laws.

THE PRESIDENT: I think you had better put that question in written form and let me take a look at it because you start off, right off the bat with the premise or implication that someone is guilty of fraud and I don't believe it.

Q. MOLLENHOFF: Mr. President --

THE PRESIDENT: I will see your letter, if you would like to submit it.

REPUBLICAN MONETARY POLICY

Q. ROBERT G. SPIVACK, New York Post: Mr. President, the other day Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler urged Congressional opposition to your proposal for increasing the interest rate ceiling, and in doing that he said this. He said, "The Democrats traditionally favor high wages for working men and salaried employees. The Republicans favor high wages for money," which is the way he defines interest. Do you consider this a valid statement of a basic difference between the major parties?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'd say it's ridiculous. What we are trying to do, to make what a man earns today buy an equal amount of groceries or what else he needs, tomorrow. Now, in other words, we are trying to combat and to stop this constant price rise that we know as inflation, the cheapening of our money and the excessive costs in the production of the things that we have to have. These are the things that we are trying to do. And one of the important parts of this is the handling of the Federal financing. And Federal financing today, I remind you, means the handling of a 280-plus billions of dollars of debt all the time.

This is a -- when we get to the point that we cannot borrow money for longer than one year, or five years, without the interest limit -- now, we've got an increasing amount of this money that has to be turned over all the time and drying up all of the sources, private sources of investment in this country. We simply have got to get this debt scattered out through the years up, say, to 30 ahead. We cannot do that with this limit, because today, the last time we put out some bills on an auction basis, what will the market pay, and we had to pay at that moment 4.7, and that, to my mind, is showing what the trend is, and we are demanding too much short-term money right now, all the time. And to make such a statement shows, to my mind, at the very least -- and the most kindest thing I could say is it's ignorance.

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

Q. CHARLES H. MOHR, Time Magazine: Mr. President, you have said that before leaving office you hope to lay before the Congress a plan to do what you call reorganize the highest echelons of Government, and we realize you probably have not been able to make a final policy determination, but I wonder if you could tell us your tentative thinking on such a reorganization and especially whether you would favor the so-called three Vice Presidents plan that was discussed in 1958, informally, in the Administration.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'll just tell you this much, one negative feature. I would not favor the use of the term of "Vice President." That has a constitutional, traditional meaning, and I don't think we could use the term "Vice President" in any other

way. Now, I believe this: The Government should have some re-organization. It constantly remains a bit antiquated and it puts certain burdens upon higher officials of Government that are -- become practically, you might say, not unbearable but unsolvable under the present system.

Now, I've got my plans all set up, but I'm not going to put it before the Congress until the final session when I'm here, because I'm not going to do it with any thought that it is I who will profit, but somebody else that will come after me and will have the benefit of a better organization. That is exactly what I expect to do.

GENEVA TALKS

Q. ROBERT J. DONOVAN, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, have you any comment on the new talks at Geneva -- any comment on the resumed talks at Geneva?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, no; they seem to be off to a very slow start. At the first session, when it was suggested that they resume these private talks which seem to be more productive than the plenary talks. Mr. Gromyko insisted that the Germans come into this particular type of meeting, and I believe the final agreement was -- they'd have to go back to plenary sessions, and I believe it's on, I think it's Friday, maybe it's Thursday, the next one. The 15th wasn't it?

(The President conferred with Mr. Hagerty.)

THE PRESIDENT: I think it is. But in any event, there doesn't seem to be any bright, hopeful rift in the clouds at the moment, but we are still plugging away.

BOHLEN REASSIGNMENT

Q. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, New York Times: Mr. President, has Secretary Herter discussed with you his hopes to bring Mr. Bohlen back into a high position in the State Department as an adviser on Soviet affairs.

THE PRESIDENT: Twice he --

Q. LAWRENCE: You have an opinion on it?

THE PRESIDENT: Twice he suggested this to me; I mean he brought up the subject; because he had seen stories in the paper that this was going to be done, and he said as far as he is concerned, he had done nothing about it and didn't intend to at that moment. So he wasn't even discussing it. So, in other words, his report to me was completely negative.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

Q. LAWRENCE: At a press conference since then, he has --

THE PRESIDENT: I don't care what he may have said --

Q. LAWRENCE: -- he has not discussed --

THE PRESIDENT: He told me and that's the last time I've seen him.

RUSSIAN INTENTIONS AT GENEVA

Q. PETER LISAGOR, Chicago Daily News: About Geneva again, do you believe that the Russians are seriously trying to reach an agreement at Geneva?

THE PRESIDENT: I didn't understand the question.

Q. LISAGOR: Do you believe that the Russians are seriously trying to reach an agreement at Geneva?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think they'd like an agreement which was all in their favor; there's no question about that. Of course they would. But are they ready -- I think a better question, if I could rephrase it for you -- are we ready to see concessions made, some of them on both sides, that will ease the situation there and give everybody confidence that we are making some kind of a step toward peace?

PROPOSED TRANSPORTATION UNION

Q. DONALD H. SHANNON, Los Angeles Times: Yesterday at the Senate Rackets Committee talk with the President of the Teamsters acknowledged that he is planning a merger of the Teamsters and the Longshoremen, and I wondered how you viewed the prospect of a national transportation union headed by Hoffa and Harry Bridges?

THE PRESIDENT: Well that's one I had better not comment on here. Thank you very much -- (Laughter.)

BERLIN AND SUMMIT

Q. HENRY N. TAYLOR, Scripps-Howard: Mr. President, in this Geneva tangle at the present time there has been some discussion of the possibility of leaving the Berlin issue unsolved without any further easement on it, if the Soviets won't permit it, to go forward to a summit conference on other issues entirely. I wonder if you could give us your views on that.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know exactly what you mean. Do you mean that you would go to a summit conference under a -- under an ultimatum of time, or under a statement that we were going to be thrown out at a particular time, whether it's one year, two years or three years? Is that -- I don't know exactly what you mean.

Q. TAYLOR: Well, this presupposes --

THE PRESIDENT: There has to be -- in other words, let me answer it this way: There has to be some clear understanding of our rights and our responsibilities before you can go ahead and negotiate. Now, I am not adverse, along with the other, my associates or this Government's associates, in negotiating about ultimate faith of Germany, Berlin and all the rest of it, but in the meantime there has got to be clear recognition of our rights and responsibilities.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

HERTER AUTHORITY

Q. FRANK BOURGHOLTZER, NBC: Can you tell us whether you have given Secretary Herter sufficient authority to commit you to a summit conference or can he only advise you for a final decision on your part?

THE PRESIDENT: Secretary Herter and I are completely in agreement with all the rest of the Government as far as I know, almost unanimously with the American people, that we are not going to surrender our rights or to make a retreat that could be clear evidence of weakness on our resolution, and weakness in the West. Now, if that matter is settled clearly, we have that kind of progress, why then Secretary Herter has the authority to make any kind of a plan, subject of course to final approval as to detail, but he knows that he can go ahead from there and negotiate.

BOND INTEREST RATES

Q. JOHN R. GIBSON, Wall Street Journal: Mr. President, on the subject of interest rates for Government bonds, there is considerable discussion these days on the Hill and within the Administration on the so-called Metcalf amendment which would say that the Federal Reserve should buy bonds as a manner of increasing the money supply. What is your view of this amendment and would you favor perhaps no bill at all rather than have this amendment tacked on or would you go along with it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I wouldn't here announce a final decision. I say this, these two amendments, there is two of them, that are very bad we think -- one, the two-year limit and the other one, that implies or that -- that we should embark on what we would, and I think the Federal Reserve would count, would call unsound financial operations. And the first thing that I believe that's in the Federal Reserve Act is that it's duty is to see that the finances of the United States are handled on a sound basis.

So, we wouldn't -- we are concerned deeply about these two amendments. Now I cannot give you any prediction on what I will do.

RECOGNITION OF EAST GERMANY

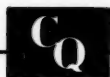
Q. JOHN SCALI, AP: Mr. President, over the weekend Averell Harriman suggested that it might be wise to give some form of diplomatic recognition to East Germany. What do you think of such an idea?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know how you can give some form of diplomatic recognition as of now. We certainly had no such thought in our heads.

KHRUSHCHEV VISIT TO U.S.

Q. GORDON WHITE, Chicago-American: Mr. President, when Mr. Mikoyan was here some time ago you said that you didn't

(Continued on p. 980)



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 86-77

HR 5515 (S 1356) -- Amend 1956 Act authorizing disposal of certain obsolete locks and dams on Big Sandy River, Kentucky-West Virginia. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 3/10/59 -- House Public Works reported June 11, 1959. House passed June 18, 1959. (Senate Public Works reported S 1356 June 22, 1959). Senate passed June 24, 1959. President signed July 6, 1959.

Public Law 86-78

S 498 -- Extend life of Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 1/20/59 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 21, 1959. Senate passed April 29, 1959. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 28, 1959. House passed, amended, June 15, 1959. Senate agreed to House amendment June 22, 1959. President signed July 6, 1959.

Public Law 86-79

HR 7176 -- Appropriations for Executive Office of President and sundry general Government agencies for fiscal 1960. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 5/15/59 -- House Appropriations reported May 15, 1959. House passed May 27, 1959. Senate Appropriations reported June 22, 1959. Senate passed, amended, June 24, 1959. House and Senate agreed to amendments June 29, 1959. President signed July 8, 1959.

Public Law 86-80

HR 7175 -- Fiscal 1960 appropriations for Department of Agriculture. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 5/15/59 -- House Appropriations reported May 15, 1959. House passed May 20, 1959. Senate Appropriations reported May 28, 1959. Senate passed, amended, June 3, 1959. House and Senate agreed to conference report June 30, 1959. President signed July 8, 1959.

Public Law 86-81

S 1368 -- Amend sections 503 (a) (2) and 504 of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to facilitate financing of new jet and turboprop aircraft. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 3/11/59 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 24, 1959. Senate passed April 29, 1959. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8, 1959. House passed, amended, June 24, 1959. Senate agreed to House amendment June 29, 1959. President signed July 8, 1959.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
Education & Housing
Health & Welfare
4. FOREIGN POLICY
Immigration
International Affairs
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS
Armed Services & Defense
Veterans
7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
Astronautics & Atomic Energy
Commemorative
Congress, Constitution,
Civil Rights
Government Operations
Indians, D.C., Territories
Judicial Procedures
Lands, Public Works, Resources
Post Office & Civil Service
Business & Commerce
Taxes & Tariffs
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
Business & Commerce
Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

S 2335 -- Amend section 109 of the Soil Bank Act and section 211 of the Agricultural Act of 1956. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 7/7/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

HR 8091 -- Terminate conservation reserve program under Soil Bank Act. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 7/6/59 -- Agriculture.

HR 8165 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act (as reenacted by Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937) to require that prices stated in milk orders issued thereunder be expressed on a per quart basis. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 7/9/59 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

S 2343 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage construction by private enterprise of low rental housing facilities for elderly persons of low income by permitting amortization over a 60-month period of the cost of constructing such housing facilities. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 7/8/59 -- Finance.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 7, 1959, through July 9, 1959.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,359	8,170
Joint Resolutions	119	462
Concurrent		
Resolutions	59	296
Simple Resolutions	142	313
TOTAL	2,679	9,241

Public bills listed this week:

Bills

S 2333 - 2359
HR 8090 - 8165

Resolutions

S J Res 117 - 119
S Con Res 58 - 59
S Res 142
H J Res 453 - 462
H Con Res 291 - 296
H Res 312 - 313

S 2351 -- Amend Housing Act of 1949 with respect to public disclosure by developers, state urban renewal assistance and payment for land used for low-rent housing. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 7/9/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

HR 8101 -- Authorize appropriation to assist States and Territories in development of programs of general university extension education. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 7/6/59 -- Education and Labor.

HR 8103 -- Amend act of July 26, 1954, entitled "An Act to Authorize Cooperative Research in Education." GREEN (D Ore.) -- 7/6/59 -- Education and Labor.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

S 2334 -- Transfer from Department of Commerce to Department of Labor certain functions re insurance benefits and disability payments to seamen for World War II service-connected injuries, death, or disability. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 7/6/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 2343 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage construction by private enterprise of low rental housing facilities for elderly persons of low income by permitting amortization over a 60-month period of the cost of constructing such housing facilities. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 7/8/59 -- Finance.

S J Res 119 -- Provide for a conference on measures to reduce unemployment and employ the growing labor force. MURRAY (D Mont.), Gruening (D Alaska), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Neuberger (D Ore.), Young (D Ohio) -- 7/9/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 8094 -- Exclude from coverage under insurance system established by title II of Social Security Act service performed by individuals in certain fishing and related activities. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 7/6/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8099 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to remove limitation upon amount of outside income an individual may receive while receiving benefits. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 7/6/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8104 -- Amend National School Lunch Act to transfer administration to Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 7/6/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 8108 -- Similar to HR 8099. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 7/6/59.
- HR 8147 -- Amend section 203 of the Social Security Act to increase amount of earnings individuals are permitted to earn without deductions from benefits. OSMERS (R N.J.) -- 7/8/59 -- Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

SENATE

- S 2358 -- Amend and revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Williams (D N.J.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 7/9/59 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 2350 -- Amend sections 1 and 3 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. DODD (D Conn.) -- 7/8/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 2354 -- Amend Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 7/9/59 -- Judiciary.
- S Con Res 58 -- Re recognition of the centennial anniversary of unity of Italy. PASTORE (D R.I.) -- 7/8/59 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 8127 -- Provide for hospitalization at St. Elizabeths Hospital in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, of certain nationals of the United States adjudged insane or otherwise found mentally ill in foreign countries. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 7/7/59 -- Education and Labor.
- H Con Res 291 -- Express sense of Congress re official recognition by the United States of centennial anniversary of unity of Italy. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 7/6/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 292 -- Express sense of Congress re United Nations Charter revision. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 7/6/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 293 -- Similar to H Con Res 291. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 7/7/59.
- H Con Res 294 -- Similar to H Con Res 291. FARBERSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 7/8/59.
- H Con Res 295 -- Extend greetings to the Parliament of the Kingdom of Nepal. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 7/8/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 296 -- Request President to call a convention or conference of the youth and youth leaders of all countries of the world in order to obtain their views on science and technology as related to certain problems. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 7/9/59 -- Science and Astronautics.
- H Res 313 -- Authorize the Committee on Foreign Affairs to conduct an investigation and study with respect to the establishment of a Foreign Service Academy. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 7/9/59 -- Rules.

5. Labor

NO INTRODUCTIONS

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 2337 -- Amend title 10 USC, section 2667, to direct the Secretaries of the military departments to lease property for public school use without the reservation of monetary consideration. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 7/7/59 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 8106 -- Provide for relief of certain members and former members of the Department of the Navy for expenses of temporary storage of household effects. LANE (D Mass.) -- 7/6/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8121 -- Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide for a security program with respect to defense contractors and their employees. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 7/7/59 -- Un-American Activities.

VETERANS

HOUSE

- HR 8098 -- Specify certain creditable service for pensions. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 7/6/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 8123 -- Amend section 1632, title 38, USC, to provide an increase of \$25 in education and training allowances for each dependent of a veteran pursuing education and training. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 7/7/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 8158 -- Amend section 1622 of title 38 of USC, to liberalize the conditions under which a veteran satisfactorily pursuing a program of education or training under chapter 33 may change to a second program. BARING (D Nev.) -- 7/9/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

NO INTRODUCTIONS

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S 2340 -- Designate the new lock on the Saint Marys River at Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, as the John A. Blatnik Lock. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 7/7/59 -- Public Works.
- S J Res 117 -- Establish a commission to formulate plans for a memorial to James Madison. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 7/7/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S J Res 118 -- Authorize President of the United States to issue a proclamation calling for flag of the United States to be flown at half-staff on the occasion of death of last surviving veteran of the War Between the States. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 7/8/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 8117 -- Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of admission of West Virginia into the Union as a state. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 7/7/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 8142 -- Issue a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of Hopkins Grammar School. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 7/8/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 8144 -- Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 350th anniversary of the founding of the city of Santa Fe, N.M. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 7/8/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- H J Res 454 -- Designate third week of July "Captive Nations Week." McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 7/6/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 455 -- Authorize President to designate Los Angeles, Calif., as site of next world's fair in 1963. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 7/6/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H J Res 457 -- Establish a commission to formulate plans for a memorial to James Madison. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 7/7/59 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 458 -- Authorize James Monroe Memorial Foundation to erect a memorial on public grounds in District of Columbia to honor James Monroe, fifth President of the United States. SMITH (D Va.) -- 7/7/59 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 459 -- Similar to H J Res 454. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 7/8/59.
- H J Res 462 -- Similar to H J Res 455. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 7/9/59.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S 2359 -- Provide that no state shall impose any poll tax, property tax or any property ownership qualification or property tax, or any literacy or intelligence test as a condition of the right of any citizen to vote at any election for a Federal officer. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 7/9/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 142 -- Establish the Select Committee on Civil Defense. YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 7/9/59 -- Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- HR 8149 -- Implement the Constitution by amending title 4 of the United States Code. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 7/8/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 453 -- Amend Constitution to provide that Supreme Court will consist of Justices from highest appellate tribunals of one-third of the states. BROOKS (D La.) -- 7/6/59 -- Judiciary.
- H Res 312 -- Provide additional funds for the Committee on House Administration. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 7/8/59 -- House Administration.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

HOUSE

- HR 8105 -- Adjust legislative jurisdiction of United States over land in states used for Federal purposes. KING (D Utah) -- 7/6/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 8118 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to promote the welfare of the Indian tribes by making available to them surplus personal property. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 7/7/59 -- Government Operations.

- HR 8141 -- Provide for the retirement of the public debt. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 7/8/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 8161 -- Establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government contracts. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/9/59 -- Judiciary.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 2339 -- Amend the law relating to the distribution of the funds of the Creek Tribe. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 7/7/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 2345 -- Donate to certain Indian tribes some submarginal lands of the United States, and make such lands part of the reservations. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 7/8/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 2346 -- Similar to S 2345. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 7/8/59.
 S Con Res 59 -- Amend senate concurrent resolution 2, continuing the existence of the Joint Committee on Washington Metropolitan Problems. BIBLE (D Nev.), Morse (D Ore.), Beall (R Md.) -- 7/9/59 -- District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 8115 -- Donate to certain Indian tribes some submarginal lands of the United States, and make such lands parts of the reservations. HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 7/7/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 8118 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, 1949, as amended, to promote welfare of Indians by making available to them surplus property. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 7/7/59 -- Government Operations.
 HR 8122 -- Provide for assessing of Indian trust lands and restricted fee patent Indian lands on Lummi Indian Reservation in Washington state through drainage and diking districts formed under laws of Washington; appropriate sum of \$25,000 for a revolving fund for payment under certain conditions of such assessments. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 7/7/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 8137 -- Amend Canal Zone Code with respect to property exempt from execution or attachment, and the procedure for asserting such exemptions. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 7/8/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 8143 -- Adopt in the Nation's Capital the practice of depositing in a special fund 1 mill out of each \$1 of tax revenue of the government of the District of Columbia to be used for cultural programs; advance the National Cultural Center and its educational and recreational programs; provide financial assistance to the non-profit art programs of the District of Columbia by amending the act of April 29, 1942. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 7/8/59 -- District of Columbia.
 HR 8146 -- Extend benefits of the Panama Canal Construction Service Annuity Act of May 29, 1944, to certain additional civilian officers and employees. NIX (D Pa.) -- 7/8/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 8157 -- Authorize transfer of three units of the Fort Belknap Indian irrigation project to the landowners within the project. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 7/9/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 2347 -- Amend section 7 of the act of July 28, 1950, c. 503, 64 Stat. 381 (5 USC 341 f.), to authorize the Attorney General to acquire land in the vicinity of any Federal penal or correctional institution when considered essential to the protection of the health or safety of the inmates of the institution. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 7/8/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 2348 -- Amend chapter 95 of title 18, USC, to permit the compelling of testimony under certain conditions and the granting of immunity from prosecution in connection therewith. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 7/8/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 2349 -- Amend title 28, USC, re fees of U.S. marshals. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 7/8/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 8125 -- Maintain law and order on Palmyra Island. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 7/7/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 8138 -- Amend section 1362 of title 18, USC, to provide penalties for malicious damage to certain private communication facilities. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 7/8/59 -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 453 -- Amend Constitution to provide that Supreme Court will consist of Justices from highest appellate tribunals of one-third of the states. BROOKS (D La.) (by request) -- 7/6/59 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

HOUSE

- HR 8102 -- Authorize appropriations for construction of facilities for Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, increase authorization of appropriations for support thereof. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 7/6/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
 HR 8139 -- Provide for construction, alteration, and acquisition of public buildings of the Federal Government. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 7/8/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 8145 -- Grant to the city of Farmington, N.M. all right, title and interest of the United States in and to the sand and gravel in or on certain real property. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 7/8/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 8162 -- Authorize appropriations for the Federal-aid primary system of highways for the purpose of equitably reimbursing the states for certain free and toll roads on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/9/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 8163 -- Authorize the appropriation of funds for carrying out provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to construct timber access roads, permit maximum economy in harvesting national forest timber. MILLER, C.W. (D Calif.) -- 7/9/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 8164 -- Protect marine mammals on the high seas. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 7/9/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 H J Res 456 -- Authorize acquisition of land for donation to Pan American Health Organization as headquarters site. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 7/7/59 -- Public Works.
 H J Res 460 -- Erect a marker at Cape Canaveral, Fla., to memorialize the launching of Explorer I, the free world's first earth satellite. JONES (D Ala.) -- 7/8/59 -- Science and Astronautics.

POST OFFICE, CIVIL SERVICE

HOUSE

- HR 8100 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to adjust inequities. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 7/6/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 2336 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, by inserting a new title X to authorize aid in developing, constructing, and operating privately owned nuclear-powered merchant ships. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 7/7/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 S 2338 -- Correct inequities in construction of fishing vessels and enable the fishing industry of the United States to regain a favorable economic and competitive status. ENGLE (D Calif.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 7/7/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 S 2342 -- Create a Federal Fishing Vessel Mortgage Insurance Fund. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Smothers (D Fla.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 7/8/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 8092 -- Amend Communications Act, 1934, to provide that "equal time" provisions not apply to news programs. BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 7/6/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 8093 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to eliminate 6-percent differential applying to bids of Pacific coast shipbuilders. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 7/6/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 8096 -- Amend Small Business Investment Act, 1958. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 7/6/59 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 8097 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act, 1958, to authorize free or reduced-rate transportation for additional persons. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 7/6/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 8107 -- Amend title 18, USC, to prohibit use of U.S. savings stamps for trade promotion. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 7/6/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 8114 -- Similar to HR 8096. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 7/7/59.
 HR 8116 -- Amend act of January 2, 1951, prohibiting transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 7/7/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 8119 -- Amend section 101 (7) of Federal Aviation Act of 1958, to include flight attendants within definition of "airman." MACK (D Ill.) -- 7/7/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 8120 -- Amend Federal Reserve Act to provide for Federal Reserve support of Government bonds when market yields equal or exceeds 4-1/4 percent. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 7/7/59 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 8128 -- Amend Small Business Act. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 7/7/59 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 8140 -- Similar to HR 8120. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 7/8/59.
 HR 8159 -- Amend national banking laws to clarify or eliminate ambiguities, to repeal certain laws which have become obsolete. BROWN (D Ga.) -- 7/9/59 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 8160 -- Amend lending and borrowing limitations applicable to national banks, to authorize appointment of an additional Deputy Comptroller of the Currency. BROWN (D Ga.) -- 7/9/59 -- Banking and Currency.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 2343 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to amortize over a 60-month period cost of constructing low rental housing for elderly persons of low income. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 7/8/59 -- Finance.
 S 2356 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to disallow criminal expenditures. BYRD (D Va.) -- 7/9/59 -- Finance.

- HR 8090 -- Provide a program of tax adjustment for small business. ALGER (R Texas) -- 7/6/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8095 -- Provide that tax imposed by Federal Unemployment Tax Act not apply to service performed by individuals in certain fishing and related activities. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 7/6/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8109 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to exempt from income tax supplemental unemployment benefit trusts. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 7/6/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8113 -- Re income tax treatment of nonrefundable capital contributions to Federal National Mortgage Association. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 7/7/59 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 8124 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to amortize over a 60-month period certain civil defense facilities. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 7/7/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8126 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, re taxation of exchanges of property and distributions of stock made pursuant to orders enforcing antitrust laws. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 7/7/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8148 -- Bring about greater uniformity in state taxation of business income derived from interstate commerce; establish a Commission on Taxation of Interstate Commerce. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 7/8/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 461 -- Bring about greater uniformity in state taxation of business income derived from interstate commerce; establish a Commission on Taxation of Interstate Commerce. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 7/9/59 -- Judiciary.

(Continued from p. 976)

believe it would be possible to have Premier Khrushchev under the same terms formally visiting the United States. But some people now seem to believe that Mr. Khrushchev is a prisoner of his own propaganda and perhaps does not really understand the situation in the United States. Do you feel now that it would be worthwhile for the Russian Premier to visit the U.S.?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we discussed that question last week quite thoroughly here, as I recall, and while here is one of those things again that I don't reject out of hand, because I have constantly stated that any time I believe that we can promote the interests of the United States and its standing in the world and the cause of freedom, then I will do anything. And if it ever should come up that I believe this would be a good thing, well, then, I, of course, I'm not going to refuse. But we did discuss last week the pros and cons and we thought the cons, for the moment, sort of had the day.

Q. MARTIN AGRONSKY, NBC: Mr. President, Agronsky --

THE PRESIDENT: No, right there.

Q. AGRONSKY: Sorry.

HIGHWAY FINANCING

Q. MILBURN PETTY, Oil Daily: Mr. President, do you think a compromise is possible on highway financing that would keep the highway program on schedule, and if so, in what areas of compromise would be acceptable to you.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, of course, all comp -- all legislation, all government, almost, is compromise. Now, I think this: It would be difficult to have the highway program on its current schedule without providing the revenues for which I asked, for the simple reason that it was on this basis we asked the amount, the one and one-half cents. Therefore, if there is any compromise, there would have to be a slow-up in the schedule, as I see it.

COMMISSION ON GERMAN PROBLEM

Q. PETER EDSON, Newspaper Enterprise Assn.: Mr. President, the West German government has apparently suggested, with regard to Geneva talks, that a commission be created to handle the German question similar to the commission that settled the Austrian peace treaty. Does this seem to offer a reasonable approach for ending the Geneva talks or transferring their problem to a body that could make a settlement that is not a summit conference?

THE PRESIDENT: You mean that we'd just, all they have done, as I recall, the West Germans did suggest we might have a meeting of the four-High Commissioners with German advisers from both sides, and that then make this their special problem. Now, these were not four foreign ministers; these were the four

people or four representatives of special commissions. I believe that that idea was suggested even publicly, and I think that there was a rejection of that idea from the other side.

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, AP: Thank you, Mr. President.

PRIVATE BILL VETO

President Eisenhower July 8 vetoed a private bill (S 611) that would have granted Harry H. Nakamura one year in which to file a claim under a 1948 law governing claims resulting from the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry during World War II. Nakamura allegedly lost about \$113,000 when liquidation of his business was forced by his evacuation from California in 1942, but he failed to file a claim by Jan. 3, 1950, the legal deadline under the law. Mr. Eisenhower said the relief proposed by S 611 would "be discriminatory and would create an undesirable precedent." S 611 was introduced by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), by request, Jan. 21. It was passed by the Senate April 29 and the House June 23.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:

June 30 -- Letter accepting the resignation of Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce.

July 2 -- Letter to T.D. Sherard, secretary of the Western Assn. of State Highway Officials, urging the group to support "an appropriate proposal to bring new revenues into the Highway Trust Fund." Mr. Eisenhower said that "diversion of revenues from the general fund would not be an acceptable answer to this problem."

July 2 -- Letter, read at the National Education Assn.'s annual convention in St. Louis, urging teachers "to play a more active role in the political life of our country."

July 4 -- Remarks at cornerstone laying ceremony for the extension of the Capitol.

July 4 -- Recorded message for broadcast to Americans abroad.

July 8 -- Letter accepting the resignation of Robert B. Dechert as general counsel of the Defense Department.

July 8 -- Letter accepting the resignation of Malcolm A. MacIntyre as Under Secretary of the Air Force.

July 10 -- Proclamation directing the Secretary of State to invite non-Communist foreign nations to participate in the World Science-Pan Pacific Exposition to be held in Seattle, Wash., in 1961-62.

July 11 -- Letter transmitting to Congress the report of the National Capital Planning Commission and the National Regional Planning Council on the Mass Transportation Survey of the Washington, D.C., area.

PASSPORTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HELD HEARING -- July 13 on bills (S 806, 2287, 2315) to set uniform standards for issuance of passports by the State Department. (Weekly Report p. 674)

BACKGROUND -- The Supreme Court June 16, 1958, in the Kent case, held 5-4 that Congress had never given the State Department power to refuse passports because of an applicant's "beliefs or associations," including Communist party membership. President Eisenhower July 7, 1958 asked remedial legislation in a special message to Congress. The State Department later asked legislation to permit it (1) to ask applicants about Communist activities and affiliations; (2) to declare certain areas off limits for travel; (3) to refuse passports to Communists, fellow travelers and others whose presence abroad the department thought would interfere with U.S. foreign policy, advance international communism or hurt U.S. interests; (4) to base passport denials on confidential information.

The House Aug. 23, 1958 passed a passport bill but it died in the Senate. (1958 Almanac p. 702)

1959 BILLS -- S 806, sponsored by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Permitted the Secretary of State to deny passports in peacetime only to persons under indictment or sentence of felony; in wartime the President would have broad powers over travel.

S 2287, sponsored by Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Permitted the President to bar travel to countries at war with the U.S., or where a war was going on, or where the presence of U.S. travelers would not be in U.S. interests; permitted the Secretary to refuse passports to persons under indictment or sentence of felony, or, after hearings, to persons found seeking to travel in order (1) to make unauthorized disclosure of Government secrets, (2) to attempt to involve the U.S. in hostilities, (3) to incite or conspire for violent overthrow of the U.S. Government from within or without; permitted the Secretary to require applicants to describe activities bearing on the three purposes outlined above, including Communist party membership after the 1940s, but stated that such membership alone (without a showing that travel was intended for the purposes indicated above) would not be grounds for passport denial; barred the use of confidential information in passport proceedings and guaranteed applicants the right to question all witnesses.

S 2315, sponsored by the Committee's ranking Republican, Alexander Wiley (Wis.) -- Permitted the State Department to refuse passports to persons whom, on substantial grounds, it believed were engaging in activities to further international communism; such activities would include past or present Communist party membership, Communist activities regardless of formal affiliation and other facts "which reasonably warrant" a finding of intention to help international communism; permitted the department to question applicants on activities and party affiliations and to use confidential information in its proceedings but required it to give the applicant a certified resume of such confidential information. S 2315, like S 2287, set up a passport hearing board in the State

Department and permitted appeal to Federal courts.

TESTIMONY -- July 13 -- Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert D. Murphy said the international Communist movement was a worldwide conspiracy that operated largely by personal contact among its leaders; the State Department needed power to prevent such contacts insofar as they involved travel abroad by American members of the conspiracy, regardless of their formal affiliation. From 1952-58, he said, the department had refused passports ultimately only to 15 persons (of one million applicants) on Communist grounds. But its power of refusal (before the Kent decision) had a deterrent effect, Murphy said, and kept many Communists from applying. He said the department did not wish to stop the travel of persons whose sole offense was past party membership, but only of those whose activities created a presumption of continuing effort for international communism. He said the Secretary of State should not have to prove in advance that an individual intended to commit certain specified acts abroad or to reveal his confidential sources: "I believe that when the Secretary...asserts that he cannot spread information on an open record, explains...the reasons he cannot do so, furnishes a fair summary of the information and makes specific findings of fact, we should rely on (his) integrity and accept his statement."

Murphy said the department endorsed S 1973 (making passports valid for three years instead of two), was "strongly opposed" to S 806, which would "seriously handicap the conduct of our foreign relations," opposed S 2287 as not granting adequate authority and endorsed S 2315. He said the Justice Department did also.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) supported S 1973 (his bill). The American Civil Liberties Union backed S 806.

MINIMUM WAGE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

ACTION -- July 10 approved, with amendments, a bill (S 1046) to raise the existing \$1-an-hour minimum wage to \$1.25 and bring 10 million additional workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act. As sent to the full Committee, the bill would: increase the minimum wage for the 24 million workers now covered by the act to \$1.15 the first year and \$1.25 the second; provide a \$1 an hour wage floor for the additional workers, with all but about 2,700,000 rising to a \$1.25 minimum over a four-year period. The 2,700,000, employed in retail and service establishments doing a business of less than \$750,000 a year, also would not be covered by overtime provisions. About 3,800,000 employees in larger retail and service firms would be brought under the \$1 minimum immediately and made eligible for overtime pay after 46 hours. The minimum would go to \$1.10 in the second year, to \$1.20 in the third, and \$1.25 in the fourth.

Subcommittee Chairman John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), who introduced the bill, July 10 said he hoped to get Senate action in 1959. President Eisenhower told his July 15 news conference he agreed absolutely with Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell that such legislation would be inflationary. (For Mitchell program, Weekly Report p. 703)

FARM PROBLEMS

Recent Congressional Committee action on price supports, food surpluses and related problems:

● **Price Supports** -- The House Agriculture Committee July 2, 7, 8-10 continued hearings on Government price support policies, with testimony from Walter B. Garver, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., who called for an end to Federal price supports, which he termed "an inordinate stimulus to excess production." (Weekly Report p. 902)

Garver said increased demand for farm products made it "imperative to let the market guide production." The initial impact on the farm economy that would result from ending supports had been "greatly exaggerated," Garver said, because "only a minor part of agricultural production is under the price support and control."

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson July 9 again urged enactment of Administration recommendations for new general farm legislation. He said existing support programs "cannot do much to help the farmers in the greatest economic difficulty, i.e., those operating the smaller farms." (Weekly Report p. 266)

Majority and minority leaders of the Committee both urged Benson to call a White House conference on ways to develop acceptable wheat legislation in view of President Eisenhower's June 25 wheat bill veto. (Weekly Report p. 902, 916)

Benson said he would consider the proposal seriously but did not say he would recommend such a conference to the President. After further questioning, he said any legislation that would raise price supports "would be a mistake and not in the interest of wheat growers, and I would not approve it." He also outlined the results of the first Wheat Utilization Committee meeting (see below).

Benson again requested a one-year extension of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) -- the law under which U.S. agricultural surpluses are moved abroad. He also asked extension of the soil bank conservation reserve program. He said, however, that "there is no point in pushing disposal programs and the conservation reserve, on the one hand, unless we tie it all in with realistic price support action on the other." In a related development, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) July 7 introduced a bill (S 2335), by request, to extend the conservation reserve program authorization three years, through the end of 1963, and to raise the program's basic spending limit from \$450 million to \$500 million annually.

● **Food Distribution Practices** -- The House Select Small Business Subcommittee on Distribution Problems Affecting Small Business June 22-25, July 7-9 held hearings on complaints of "undue concentration of economic power and unfair competitive trade practices" in the food industry. Jack Beaty, Rocky Mountain Wholesale Co., Albuquerque, N.M., and Donald P. Lloyd, Associated Food Stores, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 22 said financing and leasing arrangements in big suburban shopping centers kept small and even middle-sized grocers from choice locations. They suggested Government guarantee of leases.

Angus McDonald, National Farmers Union, said unless the Government checked the industry's monopoly trend, "the farmer will be at the complete mercy of those who buy his food products," and the consumer would pay "monopoly prices."

Harold O. Smith, U.S. Wholesale Grocers Assn., July 7 said consolidations were greatly increasing the coercive powers of many large distributing organizations.

In a related development, the Senate Select Small Business Retailing, Distribution, and Fair Trade Practices Subcommittee July 2 held a hearing on an interim report by the Federal Trade Commission entitled "Economic Inquiry into Food Marketing." Subcommittee Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said although "the FTC resolution directing the inquiry was based precisely on the tendencies of the large food distributors to engage in collusive price action and unfair competitive methods...the FTC not only has not sought information regarding these practices but has announced the remainder of its activity will be concerned with other matters." Humphrey also said that in the past four years, "the FTC has not challenged the legality of any merger acquisition in retail food distribution."

FTC Chairman Earl W. Kintner July 2 said his agency was devoting a large share of its investigative efforts to concentration in the food industry. He said the inquiry began in October 1958 and the interim report contained preliminary data that would be included in a final report later.

The interim report, dated June 30, 1959, showed that in 1957, when chains with 11 or more stores accounted for 36.4 percent of total food sales, the 15 largest chains accounted for 29.4 percent, and the four leaders -- A & P, Safeway, Kroger and American Stores, for 19.6 percent; the sales of chains of 11 or more stores gained 118 percent from 1948 to 1958 while total retail food store sales increased 72 percent; from 1953 to 1958, while all chains with 11 or more stores gained 56 percent, the chains operating 101-500 stores showed the greatest sales gain -- 114 percent; between 1948 and 1957, chains with annual sales from \$100 million to \$500 million showed larger relative sales gains than the biggest chains -- those with sales over \$500 million -- or the smaller chains -- those with sales between \$50 million and \$100 million.

● **Surplus Disposal** -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee July 7, 8, 10 held hearings on S 1711, the "International Food for Peace Act."

Sen. Humphrey, cosponsor of the measure with 15 other Democratic Senators, July 7 said the bill would initiate "bold and imaginative" action needed "to relieve human want and hunger and to help other countries achieve economic and social development." S 1711 called for a five-year extension of PL 480 (due to expire Dec. 31, 1959), annual sales of \$2 billion in surplus for local currencies (Title I), and transfer of the program from the Department of Agriculture to a newly created "peace food administration." The Administration requested a one-year extension of PL 480 and a \$1.5 billion annual program under Title I. (Weekly Report p. 676)

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs W.T.M. Beale July 7 said S 1711 would create "false hopes and exaggerated expectations of economic aid on the part of recipient countries or would tend to result in over-programming of commodities in an attempt to meet these expectations." The plan was also opposed by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Clarence L. Miller who said that whatever the length of time the agreements would be for, "there are limits to the amount of commodities that can be moved under a special program."

John C. Lynn, American Farm Bureau Federation, July 8 said S 1711 would provide for "a multiplicity of

over-lapping programs most of which constitute elaborate give-away mechanisms." He said that "to indicate that the U.S. has not had a program to use 'food for peace' and to feed the hungry is simply to ignore" these facts: in addition to sales of U.S. surplus farm products for foreign currencies, the PL 480 program had provided surpluses worth over \$400 million for famine relief abroad and over \$1 billion for distribution in 101 foreign countries by voluntary relief organizations.

Developments in the Administration's "Food for Peace" program were outlined July 9 by Secretary Benson before the House Agriculture Committee at its general agriculture hearings. Benson said the international Wheat Utilization Committee established by the first Food for Peace conference "met in June and agreed on general guidelines for developing and carrying out programs for concessional sales of wheat, such as under Title I of PL 480. These guidelines relate primarily to carrying out non-commercial wheat export programs so as to be compatible with commercial wheat export objectives."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- July 14 -- The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported a bill (S 1748) embodying the Administration request extending PL 480 for one year and providing \$1.5 billion under Title I and \$300 million for Title II under which donations are made for foreign relief in famine or other urgent relief requirements. The House Agriculture Committee July 14 began hearings on extension of PL 480.

HEALTH INSURANCE FOR AGED

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 4700) introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) to provide Federal health and hospitalization insurance for social security recipients. (Weekly Report p. 369)

TESTIMONY -- July 13 -- Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming said the Administration opposed HR 4700 because "its enactment would bring to a halt the voluntary efforts that are moving forward in such an encouraging manner." He said the bill "would have far-reaching and irrevocable consequences," and "would establish a course from which there would be no turning back."

Flemming said the bill would cost the social security system an extra \$1.1 billion in calendar 1960. He said there might be some groups that needed indirect Federal help, that many proposals had been made and they should be reevaluated. He said he had ordered a staff study and hoped results could be ready to give Congress early in 1960. Flemming said extension of voluntary coverage was progressing steadily and that while in 1952 only 25 percent of the aged had any form of hospital insurance the figure currently stood at about 40 percent and he believed it would reach 70 percent by 1965.

The bill also was opposed by Dr. Herbert Berger, spokesman for the American Society of Internal Medicine, who criticized its "inherent socialistic nature," and by spokesmen for the American Nursing Home Assn. and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The general principle of the bill was endorsed by Dr. James P. Dixon of the Hospital Council of Philadelphia, and he urged speedy enactment.

July 14 -- Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO's social security department, endorsed the bill and said it would cost a maximum of \$12 a year in extra taxes for wage earners and \$18 annually for the self-employed.

A.D. Marshall, vice president of General Dynamics Corp. and spokesman for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., opposed the bill and recommended "a survey in depth;" then concentration on catastrophe insurance. He said HR 4700 would be too costly and would jeopardize the entire social security system.

July 15 -- Dr. Frederick C. Swartz, spokesman for the American Medical Assn., opposed the bill, declaring it would curb community incentive to support hospitals, restrict the elderly in their choice of hospitals and would be "staggeringly expensive" for the Nation. Dr. Leonard Larson, chairman of the AMA Board of Trustees, said "the compulsory system can lead only to disillusionment and to inferior medical care."

July 16 -- Walter P. Reuther, in a prepared statement endorsed the bill, as president both of the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO) and the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee July 15 approved a clean bill (S 2391) containing a two-point civil rights program. A House Judiciary subcommittee June 17 approved a broader bill. (Weekly Report p. 822).

As sent to the full Senate Judiciary Committee, S 2391 would:

- Extend the life of the Federal Civil Rights Commission, scheduled to expire in September 1959, to Jan. 31, 1961.

- Require state and local election officials to preserve voting records for three years and to make them available for inspection by Federal law enforcement agents. Willful violation of this requirement would be punishable by imprisonment for five years or a \$5,000 fine, or both.

The bill was approved by a 4-3 vote. On another 4-3 vote, the Subcommittee rejected an amendment by Sen. John A. Carroll (D Colo.) to require all tests of prospective voters to be made in writing. It then voted, 4-2, to postpone indefinitely consideration of all other civil rights bills referred to the Subcommittee.

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) said the bill was the best that could be reported from the Subcommittee. He said he hoped "a stronger and more extensive bill will ultimately be reported out to the Senate."

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), one of three Southern Democrats on the Subcommittee who voted against reporting the measure, said the bill was unconstitutional as it stood and "could be amended into something even more drastic."

In a related development, Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) July 11 said he would support an effort to bring a House-passed civil rights bill directly to the Senate floor, bypassing the Judiciary Committee, but that the initiative would have to come from Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas). In 1957 Dirksen's predecessor as Republican leader, Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif. 1946-59), successfully sponsored such a bypassing maneuver on civil rights against Johnson's opposition. (1957 Almanac p. 553)

Dirksen said similar strategy might be needed in 1959 to avoid the "formidable phalanx" of Southern Democrats on the Judiciary Committee but Johnson should take the lead. Hennings July 14 said it was "premature" to talk of bypassing the Judiciary Committee and said he was certain there was "the majority necessary to report out a Senate bill."

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Recent hearings by three Congressional committees reflected growing concern over problems involving the flow of American dollars to foreign lands.

● The House Ways and Means Committee July 9 concluded three days of hearings on a bill (HR 5), sponsored by Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.), chairman of the Ways and Means Foreign Trade Subcommittee. To encourage more private U.S. investment abroad, the Boggs bill would defer taxes on money earned abroad by a U.S. company as long as it reinvested the earnings in a foreign country. Not until the profits had been brought to the U.S. and distributed to the stockholders would they be taxed and then at 38 percent instead of the regular 52 percent corporate tax levy. (For discussion of foreign trade problems and details of Boggs bill, see Weekly Report p. 826)

Spokesmen for the State, Commerce and Treasury Departments gave qualified support to the Boggs proposal. State and Commerce Department aides endorsed the tax-deferral scheme, but agreed it should apply only to earnings that were reinvested in underdeveloped countries. Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon defined these areas as Latin America, Africa except the Union of South Africa, free Asia except Japan, Australia, New Zealand and possibly such European nations as Greece, Spain, Portugal and Iceland.

David A. Lindsay, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, also backed the plan, but said it should be confined to companies operating in underdeveloped nations and earning less than 50 percent of their income from the sale of exports.

These witnesses opposed giving tax benefits to companies investing in the industrialized nations of Western Europe, Canada and Japan. Lindsay said this would cost the Government from \$300 to \$500 million annually in reduced revenues.

Ralph I. Strauss, director of R.H. Macy & Co. of New York and author of a special report to the State Department recommending tax incentives for foreign investors, opposed any geographic limitations and suggested instead that the deferral be applied to money earned in industrial countries as long as it was reinvested in the poorer nations.

The bill was endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., the National Assn. of Manufacturers and numerous individual businessmen.

O.R. Strackbein, Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy, said incentives for foreign investment "should not be offered without first shoring up the home front."

● The Senate Banking and Currency International Finance Subcommittee, headed by William Proxmire (D Wis.), July 13-15 held hearings on possible adverse effects of foreign investment of U.S. capital. Proxmire said the Subcommittee would attempt to determine whether the migration of capital to countries where wages were lower than in the U.S. would depress the American labor market and, secondly, whether goods manufactured abroad by American capital and foreign labor would eventually be shipped back to the U.S. to compete with goods produced by American labor.

Charles P. Taft, general counsel of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, and Emilio G. Collado, treasurer of the Standard Oil Co. (N.J.), both said the

development of overseas markets through private investment was beneficial because it developed buying power overseas for U.S. exports.

● The House Small Business Subcommittee No. 3 July 14 began hearings to determine the potential of small business in international commerce and finance. Chairman Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) said "small business has not taken advantage of the profit potential in the foreign trade market."

EQUAL TIME

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- July 15 unanimously ordered reported a clean bill amending Section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 to make clear that a radio or television station need not give equal time in its news coverage to all political candidates for the same office. The bill would not affect the existing requirement that a station give all candidates equal opportunity to buy broadcasting time for speeches and other political advertising; nor would it affect the requirement that a station giving free time, as a public service, to one political candidate for campaign advertising had to give equal free time to all other candidates for the same office. (For background, Weekly Report p. 902)

The bill as approved stated: "An appearance by a legally qualified candidate on a newscast, news interview, news documentary, on-the-spot coverage of news events or panel discussion shall not be deemed to be use of a broadcasting station within the meaning" of the equal time requirement.

ATOM PACTS

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

ACTION -- July 14, 15 filed identical reports (S Rept 513, H Rept 672) approving proposed agreements with seven North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations for transfer of U.S. nuclear energy information and material for military purposes. (Weekly Report p. 952)

The nature of each agreement and the date it would become effective, unless opposed by Congress: Britain (July 18) -- transfer non-nuclear parts for nuclear weapons and weapons systems, and other material involving transfer of uranium 235 in exchange for plutonium (1958 Almanac p. 604); France (July 18) -- sale of uranium fuel for French designed nuclear submarine reactor; Canada, the Netherlands, Turkey, West Germany (all July 25), and Greece (Aug. 10) -- exchange of information for development of defense plans, including training of personnel in handling atomic weapons and weapons systems. The agreement with Canada also would provide for classified information exchange involving development of military atomic reactors.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- July 15 -- The Committee filed unfavorable reports (H Rept 657-63) on concurrent resolutions (H Con Res 245-49, 251, 254) opposing the agreements.

Robert R. Nathan, national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, in a letter to Congressional leaders, called for a thorough debate on the pending agreements, particularly the possibility that, by "spreading nuclear armaments to many more countries," they might make nuclear test and weapons control agreements more difficult. (Weekly Report p. 836)

YOUTH CONSERVATION

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee July 14 ordered reported an amended bill (S 812) to create a Federal Youth Conservation Corps. The 15-member Committee voted 9-6 to report the bill, with all nine Democrats in favor. The Administration opposed the bill during hearings May 11-15. (Weekly Report p. 742)

As ordered reported, S 812 would create a corps of not more than 150,000 men between the ages of 16 and 21, providing for an enrollment of 50,000 the first year, 100,000 the second and 150,000 the third. The corps would be administered by the Department of Labor.

Enlistments would run from six months to two years. Enrollees would be paid \$60 per month plus room and board, medical care and training expenses. The corps would work mostly on planned projects of Federal and state conservation agencies, the states paying half the costs for work done on their projects. The bill authorized \$375 million annually for the first three years.

CHICAGO WATER DIVERSION

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) July 14 told the Senate Public Works Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee the City of Chicago would be willing to pay Canada for any damages to shipping or power facilities which Canada claimed might result from a proposal (HR 1) for a two-year study and one-year test diversion of Lake Michigan water. Douglas, in July 13 testimony, said Canada's objections resulted from "a very big case of nationalism," and Subcommittee Chairman Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) said he thought Canada had been "much too zealous about its sovereignty" in Great Lakes matters. The House March 13 passed HR 1. (Weekly Report p. 421)

Statements opposing the diversion were submitted on behalf of Budget Bureau Director Maurice H. Stans, who suggested a full technical study without any diversion, and Govs. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) of New York and Gaylord A. Nelson (D) of Wisconsin. Rockefeller said the proposals were drafted "without regard for the rights

and property of the people of New York," and Nelson said Chicago was trying to use the diversion instead of supplying expensive new sewage facilities.

HOUSING BOND EXCHANGE

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee July 10 ordered reported a resolution (S Res 130) expressing Senate disapproval of a proposal by President Eisenhower that the Government exchange \$335 million of mortgages currently held by the Federal National Mortgage Assn. for long-term Government bonds held by private owners. The trade, which was mentioned in the President's fiscal 1960 Budget Message, would reduce budget expenditures by \$335 million. Under the plan, the bonds, as soon as they were received by the Treasury, would be retired and the \$335 million could be used to reduce FNMA's Treasury obligations. (Weekly Report p. 800)

Opponents of the trade, including Sens. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), said it would result in a loss to the Treasury because the mortgages carried higher interest rates (4 percent) than the bonds (2.75 percent). They said it also would tighten the mortgage market.

OCEANOGRAPHY RESEARCH

The Senate July 15 by voice vote adopted a resolution (S Res 136) urging President Eisenhower and the Budget Bureau to approve and initiate a 10-year study in ocean research. The resolution was reported July 13 by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) said the study was needed to catch up with Russia. He said, "We know less about the oceans 100 miles from our shores than does the one nation with an avowed policy of burying us." He said several departments had ocean study plans on paper and that S Res 136 was "a move to get these plans off the drawing board and... underway." Magnuson said the Committee expected before long to prepare a bill outlining the program in detail.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 86th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture (HR 7175)	\$ 4,081,364,863	\$ 3,939,165,498	\$ 3,939,165,498	\$ 3,975,505,148	\$ 3,975,775,148	\$3,971,362,673
Commerce (HR 7349)	732,191,000	674,687,300	675,297,300	715,328,500	715,328,500	712,672,900
Defense (HR 7454)	39,248,200,000	38,848,339,000	38,848,339,000	39,594,339,000	39,594,339,000	
District of Columbia (HR 5676)						
Federal payment	34,218,000	27,218,000	27,218,000	29,218,000	29,351,000	27,218,000
District payment	(245,990,000)	(237,186,112)	(237,186,112)	(241,569,402)	(241,702,402)	(241,289,076)
Executive Offices (HR 7176)	13,608,500	13,338,500	13,338,500	13,568,500	13,568,500	13,463,500
Independent Offices (HR 7040)	6,584,188,000	6,438,839,800	6,457,657,800	6,559,348,600	6,559,348,600	
Interior (HR 5915)	487,675,400	468,106,800	468,106,800	478,785,025	478,785,025	472,717,100
Labor-HEW (HR 6769)	3,756,848,581	3,915,084,181	3,915,084,181	4,056,746,581	4,056,746,581	
Legislative (HR 7453)	133,648,180	100,279,350	100,279,350	128,797,500	128,797,500	
Public Works (HR 7509)	1,176,677,000	1,176,677,000	1,177,177,000	1,256,836,300	1,256,836,300	
State-Justice-Judiciary (HR 7343)	677,301,100	649,896,700	651,896,700	645,418,200	645,668,200	643,934,700
Treasury-Post Office (HR 5805)	4,688,327,000	4,628,097,000	4,628,097,000	4,663,158,600	4,664,027,000	4,643,363,000
Mutual Security	3,929,995,000					
Second Supplemental, 1959 (HR 5916)	2,900,799,370	2,479,522,494	2,657,402,994	2,820,040,054	2,843,902,805	2,764,500,380
First Supplemental, 1960 (HR 7978)	888,931,417	632,568,845	609,843,845			
Special Funds*	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000

* Permanent appropriations to the Treasury, \$8 billion of which was to make interest payments on the national debt.

CQ Senate Votes 119 through 121.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Rejects Motion to Recommit TVA Financing Bill, 17-73; Passes Public Works Appropriation After Rejecting Fund Cuts

119. HR 3460. Authorize the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue up to \$750 million worth of revenue bonds to finance new power facilities. Cotton (R N.H.) motion to recommit the bill to the Public Works Committee. Rejected 17-73 (D 2-56; R 15-17), July 9, 1959. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 961)

120. HR 7509. Fiscal 1960 Public Works bill, appropriating \$1,256,836,300 for the Army Engineers, Interior Department Reclamation Bureau and Tennessee Valley Authority.

Williams (R Del.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to reduce it to the \$1,176,677,000 total recommended in the President's budget. Rejected 17-72 (D 5-52; R 12-20), July 9, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 963)

121. HR 7509. Passage of the bill. Passed 82-7 (D 55-2; R 27-5), July 9, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	119	120	121	Vote No.	119	120	121	Vote No.	119	120	121
Yea	17	17	82	Yea	2	5	55	Yea	15	12	27
Nay	73	72	7	Nay	56	52	2	Nay	17	20	5

119 120 121				119 120 121				119 120 121				- KEY - Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.			
												119 120 121			
ALABAMA				IOWA				NEVADA				SOUTH DAKOTA			
Hill	N	N	Y	Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	Bible	N	N	Y	Case	N	N	Y
Sparkman	N	N	Y	Martin	N	N	Y	Cannon	N	N	Y	Mundt	N	N	Y
ALASKA				KANSAS				NEW HAMPSHIRE				TENNESSEE			
Bartlett	N	N	Y	Carlson	N	N	Y	Bridges	Y	Y	Y	Gore	N	N	Y
Gruening	N	N	Y	Schoeppel	Y	N	Y	Cotton	Y	Y	N	Kefauver	N	N	Y
ARIZONA				KENTUCKY				NEW JERSEY				TEXAS			
Hayden	N	N	Y	Cooper	N	N	Y	Williams	N	N	Y	Johnson	N	N	Y
Goldwater	Y	Y	N	Morton	N	Y	Y	Case	Y	Y	N	Yarborough	X	-	‡
ARKANSAS				LOUISIANA				NEW MEXICO				UTAH			
Fulbright	N	N	Y	Ellender	N	N	Y	Anderson	?	-	‡	Moss	N	N	Y
McClellan	N	N	Y	Long	N	N	Y	Chavez	N	N	Y	Bennett	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				MAINE				NEW YORK				VERMONT			
Engle	N	N	Y	Muskie	N	Y	Y	Javits	N	Y	Y	Aiken	N	N	Y
Kuchel	N	N	Y	Smith	N	N	Y	Keating	Y	Y	Y	Prossy	N	N	Y
COLORADO				MARYLAND				NORTH CAROLINA				VIRGINIA			
Carroll	N	N	Y	Beall	Y	N	Y	Ervin	N	N	Y	Byrd	?	?	?
Allott	✓	-	‡	Butler	Y	Y	Y	Jordan	N	N	Y	Robertson	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				MASSACHUSETTS				NORTH DAKOTA				WASHINGTON			
Dodd	N	N	Y	Kennedy	N	N	Y	Langer	N	N	Y	Jackson	N	N	Y
Bush	Y	N	Y	Saltonstall	Y	N	Y	Young	N	N	Y	Magnuson	N	N	Y
DELAWARE				MICHIGAN				OHIO				WEST VIRGINIA			
Frear	N	N	Y	Hart	N	N	Y	Lausche	N	Y	Y	Byrd	Y	N	Y
Williams	Y	Y	N	McNamara	N	N	Y	Young	N	N	Y	Randolph	N	N	Y
FLORIDA				MINNESOTA				OKLAHOMA				WISCONSIN			
Holland	N	N	Y	Humphrey	N	N	Y	Kerr	N	N	Y	Proxmire	N	Y	Y
Smathers	N	N	Y	McCarthy	X	-	‡	Monroney	N	N	Y	Wiley	N	N	Y
GEORGIA				MISSISSIPPI				OREGON				WYOMING			
Russell	N	N	Y	Eastland	N	N	Y	Morse	N	N	Y	McGee	N	N	Y
Talmadge	N	N	Y	Stennis	N	N	Y	Neuberger	N	N	Y	O'Mahoney	-	-	‡
IDAHO				MISSOURI				PENNSYLVANIA							
Church	N	N	Y	Hennings	N	N	Y	Clark	N	N	Y				
Dworsbak	N	N	Y	Symington	N	N	Y	Scott	Y	N	Y				
ILLINOIS				MONTANA				RHODE ISLAND							
Douglas	N	Y	N	Mansfield	N	N	Y	Green	?	-	‡				
Dirksen	Y	Y	N	Murray	N	?	‡	Pastore	Y	N	Y				
INDIANA				NEBRASKA				SOUTH CAROLINA							
Hartke	N	N	Y	Curtis	N	N	Y	Johnston	N	N	Y				
Capehart	✓	-	‡	Hruska	N	N	Y	Thurmond	N	Y	N				

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

Senate Passes Defense Appropriation, D.C. Home Rule Bill; Approves Wheat Agreement Extension, Inter-American Bank

122. HR 7454. Fiscal 1960 Department of Defense appropriation bill, appropriating \$39,594,339,000. Modified Symington (D Mo.) amendment to increase from \$1,450,000,000 to \$1,683,900,000 Army procurement funds and designate \$453 million of the total for modernizing Army combat equipment. Rejected 43-48 (D 40-19; R 3-29), July 13, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 962)
123. HR 7454. Thurmond (D S.C.) amendment to reduce from \$100 million to \$80 million funds for the Military Air Transport Service to hire supplementary commercial air carriers. Rejected 46-46 (D 24-36; R 22-10), July 14, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment.
124. HR 7454. Passage of the bill. Passed 90-0 (D 58-0; R 32-0), July 14, 1959. The President did not take a position on the bill.
125. S 1681. Provide an elected mayor, city council and non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives for the

District of Columbia. Case (R.S.D.) amendment to substitute for the bill a proposed constitutional amendment granting voting representation in the House and in Presidential elections to D.C. residents. Rejected 15-80 (D 3-59; R 12-21), July 15, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 964)

126. International Wheat Agreement (Exec E, 86th Congress, 1st session), providing for U.S. participation in a three-year extension of the International Wheat Agreement. (Two-thirds majority or 62 "yeas" required.) Ratified 92-1 (D 60-1; R 32-0), July 15, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 987)

127. S 1928. Provide for United States participation in the Inter-American Development Bank and authorize appropriation of \$450 million for that purpose. Passed 89-3 (D 58-2; R 31-1), July 15, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 965)

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	122	123	124	125	126	127	Vote No.	122	123	124	125	126	127	Vote No.	122	123	124	125	126	127
Yea	43	46	90	15	92	89	Yea	40	24	58	3	60	58	Yea	3	22	32	12	32	31
Nay	48	46	0	80	1	3	Nay	19	36	0	59	1	2	Nay	29	10	0	21	0	1

122 123 124 125 126 127						122 123 124 125 126 127						122 123 124 125 126 127						- KEY - Y Record Vote For (year). ✓ Paired For. ± Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (year). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. 1 Absent, General Pair, "Present." Did not announce or answer Poll.							
ALABAMA						IOWA						NEVADA						122 123 124 125 126 127							
Hill	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bible	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA					
Sparkman	N	✓	±	N	Y	Y	Martin	N	N	Y	N	Y	Cannon	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Case					
ALASKA						KANSAS						NEW HAMPSHIRE						TENNESSEE							
Bartlett	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Carlson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bridges	N	N	Y	Y	±	Y	Mundt					
Gruening	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Schoeppel	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Gore					
ARIZONA						KENTUCKY						NEW JERSEY						TEXAS							
Hayden	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Cooper	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Kefauver					
Goldwater	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Morton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Case	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Johnson					
ARKANSAS						LOUISIANA						NEW MEXICO						UTAH							
Fulbright	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Ellender	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Anderson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Moss					
McClellan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Long	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Chavez	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Bennett					
CALIFORNIA						MAINE						NEW YORK						VERMONT							
Engle	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Muskie	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Javits	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Aiken					
Kuchel	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Smith	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Keating	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Prouty					
COLORADO						MARYLAND						NORTH CAROLINA						VIRGINIA							
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Beall	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Ervin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Byrd					
Allott	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Butler	N	Y	Y	?	±	Jordan	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Robertson					
CONNECTICUT						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH DAKOTA						WASHINGTON							
Dodd	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Kennedy	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Langer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Jackson					
Bush	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Saltonstall	N	N	Y	N	Y	Young	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Magnuson					
DELAWARE						MICHIGAN						OHIO						WEST VIRGINIA							
Frear	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Hart	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Lausche	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Byrd					
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	McNamara	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Young	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Randolph					
FLORIDA						MINNESOTA						OKLAHOMA						WISCONSIN							
Holland	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Humphrey	±	N	Y	N	Y	Kerr	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Proxmire					
Smathers	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	McCarthy	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Monroney	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Wiley					
GEORGIA						MISSISSIPPI						OREGON						WYOMING							
Russell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Eastland	N	Y	±	-	±	Morse	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	McGee					
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Stennis	N	N	Y	N	Y	Neuberger	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	O'Mahoney					
IDAHO						MISSOURI						PENNSYLVANIA													
Church	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Hennings	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Clark	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y						
Dworsbak	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Symington	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Scott	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y						
ILLINOIS						MONTANA						RHODE ISLAND													
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Mansfield	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Green	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y						
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Murray	±	X	±	N	±	Pastore	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y						
INDIANA						NEBRASKA						SOUTH CAROLINA													
Hartke	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Curtis	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Johnston	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N						
Capehart	N	?	±	N	Y	Y	Hruska	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N						

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CONGRESS STRUGGLES WITH MAJOR MINING BILLS

After a decade of inaction on major mining legislation, mining state members of Congress favor a national minerals policy. They regard it as a virtual condition precedent to enactment of any major mining legislation in the future.

For the last two years the Administration has proposed major mining legislation which became so highly controversial that Congress sidetracked it. Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton on June 4, 1957, proposed to Congress a sliding-scale minimum excise tax on lead and zinc. The industry felt that the import fees were too low, and efforts to get the measure through Congress were abandoned in the last days of the session. (1957 Almanac p. 654)

Seaton proposed a much more extensive program on April 28, 1958. It included a five-year price support program for lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar and tungsten, a one-year stockpile purchase program for copper, and incentive payments for chromite, beryl and columbium-tantalum. Although passed by the Senate by a vote of 70-12, it was rejected in the House by a vote of 159-182 after it had been gutted by crippling amendments. (1958 Almanac p. 321) Subsequently, on Sept. 22, 1958, the President restricted lead and zinc imports, as of Oct. 1, 1958, to 80 percent of the yearly import average for the five-year period, 1953-57. Although he acted under the escape clause of the Trade Agreements Act, (19 USC-1363-64) the import quotas immediately brought adverse reactions from lead-zinc exporting nations, particularly in Latin America, and they did not satisfy domestic miners, who regard them as ineffective.

Sen. Gordon Allott (R Colo.) told the American Mining Congress on Sept. 23, 1958, that in order to let foreign and domestic producers know the U.S. position on metals "there is a definite need for a statement of policy by the Congress of the United States as to what level the (domestic) minerals industry is to be maintained in the national interest and the national welfare." Seaton agrees. He told an April 10 press conference, "If Congress will spell out what the goal is supposed to be, then, perhaps, we can get a program that Congress will pass. There really isn't much point in my sending another program up (to Congress) this year unless I just want to crown futility."

House Hearings

The Mining Subcommittee of the House Interior Committee held hearings June 25-July 2 on H Con Res 177 by the Committee Chairman, Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) and on identical resolutions by eight other Committee members: Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.), chairman of the Mining Subcommittee, and Walter S. Baring (D Nev.), J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.), Ed Edmondson (D Okla.), Gracie Pfost (D Idaho), Walter Rogers (D Texas), John P. Saylor (R Pa.), and Al Ullman (D Ore.). Similar measures have been introduced in the Senate by Chairman

James E. Murray (D Mont.) of the Senate Interior Committee and by Allott (S J Res 107 and S 1537).

The House Interior Committee July 15 unanimously approved H J Res 177, stating "it is in the national interest" not to have the United States become critically dependent on foreign sources of supply or on a national minerals stockpile, and that it is "the sense of Congress" that the Federal Government should foster and encourage the maintenance of a sound domestic mining industry, the orderly discovery and development of domestic reserves, and to promote mining research. It requests the President to review existing Federal programs to promote domestic mining production and to recommend legislation necessary to carry out the objectives outlined in the resolutions.

Congressmen from New York to California, state mining officials and mining industry spokesmen strongly went on record in favor of the resolutions.

Piecemeal Action Sought

The House hearings unfolded the familiar story about the domestic mining industry: hundreds of mine closings in recent years, heavy unemployment in mining areas, heavy tax losses to mining areas and states, while imports of metals continue to expand. Once a major industry, mining has contracted from an 1,120,000-job industry in 1919 to a 686,000-job industry as of March of this year, according to Subcommittee Chairman Powell. Oil and gas production is the only branch of the mineral extractive industry which has created new jobs in recent years, he said.

Witnesses were unable to agree on remedies, however. As mining is a world-wide industrial network, it is difficult for Congress to legislate only for the U.S. segment of the industry without major repercussions from abroad. Allott has estimated that it would take a minimum of five years to work out an international market compact on lead and zinc.

Many mining-area Congressmen and mining men who want a national long-range minerals policy also favor piecemeal remedies to prevent further mine closures. Rep. Al Ullman (D Ore.) said his state's mining industry had all but died out. "We no longer have prospectors in the hills, because we provide no incentive for them," Ullman stated. "We must provide some incentive" if the nation is to have any metals mining industry left, he said. So programs for specific industries already have received Congressional attention, although they are running into opposition. Coal and fluorspar measures, for example, appear to be dead.

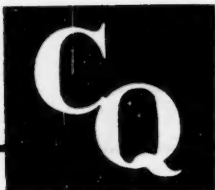
That is the big problem with metals legislation, Aspinall told Congressional Quarterly June 20. "Every place we turn we are blocked, whether we seek to impose quotas, subsidies or tariffs to aid our domestic mining industry. It is a very discouraging picture," he said.

Committee Hearings

- July 20, 21 -- TAXATION OF STOCK DISTRIBUTION PURSUANT TO ORDERS ENFORCING THE ANTITRUST LAWS, (HR 8126), House Ways and Means.
- July 21, 22 -- ALASKA TRANSPORTATION (HR 6244), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Aeronautics Subc.
- July 21, 22 -- COAL MINE SAFETY, Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subc.
- July 21-22 -- MANUFACTURERS' RETAIL OUTLETS, (HR 2729), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Commerce and Finance Subc.
- July 21-23 -- INTERNATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH (S J Res 41, H J Res 211, 237, 293, 361, 370, 443), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Health and Safety Subc.
- July 22 -- FEDERAL HIGHWAY PROGRAM FINANCING, House Ways and Means.
- July 22 -- NOMINATION OF SIGURD ANDERSON TO FTC, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- July 23, 24 -- WAR CLAIMS ACT (HR 2485), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Commerce and Finance Subc.
- July 24 -- COMMISSION ON METROPOLITAN PROBLEMS (S 1431), Senate Government Operations, Reorganization and International Organizations Subc.
- July 24 -- CALIFORNIA TRINITY RIVER POWER PLANTS, House Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subc.
- July 28-30 -- FEDERAL POWER BILLS (S 1782, 2262-2266), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- Aug. 4-6 -- FISHING INDUSTRY LEGISLATION, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subc.
- Aug. 10, 11, 13 -- HARDWOOD LABELING (S 1283, 1787), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- Nov. 2 -- TAX REFORM, House Ways and Means.

Other Events

- July 18, 19 -- NATIONAL ASSN. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, Coliseum, New York City (cont. from July 17).
- July 20-23 -- TOWNSEND CLUBS OF AMERICA, 19th national convention, Portland, Ore.
- July 21 -- LAUNCHING OF N.S. SAVANNAH, Mrs. Eisenhower to christen ship.
- July 28 -- HAWAII ELECTIONS.
- Aug. 2-5 -- GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- Aug. 4 -- MISSISSIPPI GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY; runoff Aug. 25.
- Aug. 11-14 -- NATIONAL RURAL LETTER CARRIERS ASSN., annual convention, Sheraton Park and Shoreham Hotels, Washington, D.C.
- Aug. 20-21 -- SYMPOSIUM ON INDUSTRIAL USES OF RADIOISOTOPES, Buffalo, N.Y.
- Aug. 23-27 -- AMERICAN LEGION, national convention, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.
- Aug. 23-30 -- AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II AND KOREA (AMVETS), national convention, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Sept. 3-6 -- AIR FORCE ASSN., annual convention, Miami Beach, Fla.
- Sept. 8-11 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF SECURITIES ADMINISTRATORS, annual convention, Atlantic City, N.J.
- Sept. 12-16 -- NATIONAL TIRE DEALERS AND RETREADERS ASSN., 39th annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton Park Hotels, Washington, D.C.
- Sept. 16-18 -- NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, 7th annual marketing conference, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, N.Y.
- Sept. 17-25 -- AFL-CIO, annual convention, San Francisco, Calif.
- Sept. 18-27 -- 1959 PACIFIC FESTIVAL, San Francisco.
- Sept. 19, 20 -- NATIONAL COALITION OF CONSERVATIVE VOTERS, 5th annual constitution day convention, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORP., annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
- Sept. 30-Oct. 2 -- ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER ANTONIO SEGNI, official visit to the United States.
- Oct. 9-16 -- UNITED AUTO WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Atlantic City, N.J.
- Oct. 12-14 -- NATIONAL DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION ASSN., 14th annual convention, Seattle, Wash.
- Oct. 13 -- EISENHOWER LIBRARY GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONIES, President Eisenhower to attend, Abilene, Kan.
- Oct. 18-21 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF FOOD CHAINS, annual meeting, Sheraton Park and Shoreham Hotels, Washington, D.C.
- Oct. 28-30 -- NATIONAL RECLAMATION ASSN., 28th annual meeting, Shirley-Savoy Hotel, Denver, Colo.
- Nov. 3 -- ELECTIONS in several states for state legislatures; gubernatorial elections in Mississippi, Kentucky.
- Nov. 9-17 -- NATIONAL GRANGE, 93rd annual convention, Long Beach, Calif.
- Nov. 29-Dec. 4 -- INVESTMENT BANKERS ASSN. OF AMERICA, annual convention, Bal Harbour, Fla.
- Dec. 12-16 -- NATIONAL FOOD BROKERS ASSN., 56th annual convention, Chicago.



Johnson vs. Butler Only a narrow majority of Democrats in Congress supports the strategy of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, and only a 3-2 majority of state Democratic officials supports National Chairman Paul M. Butler's demands for a "positive, aggressive" program. These results of a Congressional Quarterly poll also show a genuine puzzlement over which course is best, and cast doubt on the theory that the dispute is a power struggle. On Capitol Hill, a host of Democrats came to Johnson's defense, and Butler was busy denying he favored leadership changes at the 1960 convention. (Page 966)

Civil Rights

Civil rights legislation took its first forward step in the Senate as a Judiciary subcommittee cleared a two-point bill. It would extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission through January 1961 and require voting officials to preserve their records and make them available to Federal investigators. Civil rights backers described the measure as a "skeleton" to which "meat" could be added on the Senate floor. (Page 983)

TVA Bonds

After adding several amendments to the House-passed version of a TVA self-financing bill, the Senate passed it July 9 and returned it to the House. The measure, which authorizes TVA to sell \$750 million worth of bonds to finance future expansion, failed to meet all Administration requirements, and House Minority Leader Halleck blocked a move to send it directly to the President. President Eisenhower told his news conference that the measure contained "serious defects." (Pages 986, 974)

More New Starts

The Senate added insult to injury when it passed the public works appropriation bill. Not only did it reject, as had the House, the President's request for "no new starts" in natural resources programs, but it added 52 unbudgeted projects to the 68 voted by the House for the Army's Corps of Engineers. It approved six of the seven unbudgeted reclamation projects authorized by the House, and added three more. (Page 963)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: TVA financing, Public Works funds, page 986; Defense funds, D.C. home rule, Inter-American Bank, International Wheat Agreement, page 987.

Humphrey Candidacy

With announcement of the formation of a Humphrey for President organization, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) became the first candidate to have his name formally entered in the race for the 1960 Presidential nomination. Humphrey, who did not participate in the announcement ceremonies, later said that "if the committee's activities prove well received, I will at the appropriate time make a formal declaration of my candidacy." (Page 968)

Primary Scene

Fewer primaries with more favorite sons -- that is the prospect facing contenders for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination. Fifteen states and the District of Columbia are scheduled to hold Presidential primaries next year. Alabama also may have one at the option of the party executive committee. Three states that held primaries in 1956 -- Alaska, Minnesota and Montana -- have abolished them. No new states have been added to the list. Favorite son booms have been launched in 12 of the 16 states with primaries. (Page 969)

In the Committees

The Senate Agriculture Committee approved a bill to continue the program for overseas disposal of surplus U.S. agricultural products; committees, meanwhile, held three sets of hearings on farm problems...Control of passport use by Communist agents was taken up by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee...Three different subcommittees held hearings on overseas investment problems...A Senate committee recommended a plan to end the "equal time" broadcasting controversy...The House Ways and Means Committee began hearings on the Forand bill to give Federal health insurance benefits to the aged...(Page 981-84)